WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

DAVID FULTON, EDITOR. OUR COUNTRY, LIBERTY, AND GOD. ALFRED L. PRICE AND DAVID FULTON } PROPRIETORS.

VOL. 1. WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1844. NO. 7.

PUBLISHED
EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

TERMS
OF THE
WILMINGTON JOURNAL:

Two Dollars and fifty cents if paid in advance.
$3 00 at the end of three months.
3 50 at the expiration of the year.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the option of the publishers. No subscription received for less than twelve months.

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MARKET-STREET—Wilmington, N. C.
☞ Hats and Caps at wholesale and retail. 7tf

GEORGE W. DAVIS,
COMMISSION & FORWARDING
MERCHANT,
LONDON'S WHARF, WILMINGTON, N. C.
Oct. 4th, 1844. 3-1y

WILLIAM COOKE,
Receiving and Forwarding Agent,
AND
General Commission Merchant,
Next door North of the New Custom-house,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

GILLESPIE & ROBESON,
AGENTS
For the sale of Timber, Lumber, and all other kinds of Produce.
Sept. 21, 1844. 1-tf

ROBERT G. BANKIN,
Auctioneer & Commission Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Liberal advances made on shipments to his friends in New York.
september 21, 1844. 1-tf.

WM. SHAW,
Wholesale & Retail Druggist
WILMINGTON, N. C.

JOHN HALL,
COMMISSION MERCHANT
Second brick building on Water, South of Mulberry Street,—up stairs,
HAS FOR SALE
600 CASKS fresh Thomastown Lime,
Western Bacon, in hogsheads,
20 BBLS, Mess Pork,
10 " N. O. Molasses.
Sept. 27, 1844. 1-tf

In Store.
25 HHDS. prime Leaf Tobacco,
25 Bbls. Porto Rico Sugar,
10 Bbls. prime Porto Rico Molasses,
10 Tierces Salmon,
20 Hhds. Grate Coal,
For sale low by GEO. W. DAVIS.
Oct. 10, 1844.

Candles
25 BOXES Fayetteville mould Candles, just received, per steamer Wm. B. Meares.
For sale by GEO. W. DAVIS.
Oct. 10, 1844.

"We are Glad to Hear It!"

Such was the exclamation of the Richmond Whig of Friday last, after saying, with great joy, "we understand that the people of Texas have elected the anti-annexation candidate President of that Republic by about three to one." But here is an extract from a letter written by Dr. Jones himself, the President elect, taken from the Harrison (Texas) Times, which may be regarded as containing *a little more truth* than the mere "*we understand*" of the Richmond Whig, viz:

"Were I to make a tour through the country, I should either be compelled to neglect my official matters or to resign. The latter would indeed, be very easy; but in the present crisis of our negotiations, it would, perhaps, look like a desertion of my post. I am not yet without hopes of annexation, and as I have had a great deal to do in this matter, I have some pride in wishing to go through with it. *The charge that I am 'inimical to further negotiations with the United States, for the re-annexation of our country to that,' is wholly without* FOUNDATION IN FACT, and A BASE SLANDER."

Now, is the Whig "*glad to hear*" this, and is it satisfied "that the people of Texas have elected the *anti-annexation* candidate by about three to one?"—*Madisonian.*

"What is your idea of the end of the world," said a Millerite to a man he conversed with yesterday.

"My idea," said the man, "is that the world is round, and consequently has no end."

The statement made that Gov. Conway had run away to Texas with a number of slaves, is a Roorbackism.—*N. O. Pic.*

From the New York Evening Post.

THE CHARACTER OF HENRY CLAY DRAWN BY MR. WEBSTER.

Certain articles which appeared in the Madisonian while Mr. Webster was in the Cabinet, and which are ascribed to his pen, have lately been republished by that journal. They attack Mr. Clay with great severity, and draw his political character in the darkest colors.—That they were actually written by Mr. Webster we have now no doubt, though there was, some time since, a newspaper denial of the fact, which induced us for the time to suspend our opinion of their authenticity.

Since that denial the articles have been republished and circulated under Mr. Webster's name. That gentleman has not thought fit, in any manner, to deny that they were his own productions; even the whig prints have been silent on the subject; the authenticity of the articles is tacitly admitted both by the reputed author and his friends. The original manuscript, in Mr. Webster's hand writing, is now at Richmond, in the hands of the editor of the Richmond Enquirer.

Below is an article from the Washington Globe, embodying one of these caustic papers, and contrasting the character of Clay, drawn by Webster when he wrote anonymously and in the free expression of his genuine opinions and feelings, with the character drawn by him lately in one of those speeches which he is paid for making at the public meetings of his party.

We lament to see a mind like Mr. Webster's employed in these degrading offices—a mercenary advocate of the man whom he despises, bestowing praises which he knows to be undeserved, and contradicting opinions which he entertains in his inmost convictions, and which he once uttered under the mask of an anonymous writer, with all the energy of truth and sincerity.

The principle of action which Mr. Webster imputes to Mr. Clay, namely, a determination to be President of the United States, is the true one. He has no other; all his opinions, all his public policy are summed up in this.—This is the secret of all the contradictions in his letters; this is the motive of all the shifts and doublings to which he resorts in his pursuits of what he imagines to be public opinion. Most true it is, as Mr. Webster says, that "he has promulgated opinions and condemned them, joined parties and forsaken them, supported friends and abandoned them, all with the expectation of the presidency."

Mr. Webster's Portraits of Henry Clay.

After thirty years acquaintance with Mr. Clay in 1842, Mr. Webster sketched this portrait of him for the Madisonian. It will be seen that the outline embraces the character of Mr. Clay from the time he and Mr. Webster met in Congress, down to 1842, when they had parted, and the sketcher sat on the same seat in the cabinet of Secretary of State, which Mr. Clay had once occupied:

"When the years he numbered (says Mr. Webster of Mr. Clay) were barely sufficient to qualify him for a seat in the Senate of the United States, and he could almost without suspicion pretend to the innocence of a novice in political intrigue, he extended his vision through a long vista of party turmoil and revolution before him, and intently scanned the whole scene, that he might discover in turn all the tortuosities and difficulties of the path which led to the covered prize beyond. To attain it, every energy has been nerved; every plan and every scheme has been employed, till the age of 70 has overtaken him—in vain.

"He has figured among statesmen in originating and supporting measures deeply affecting the interests of the country, whether for weal or for woe; it was with the expectation of the presidency.

"He has figured among partisans and intrigued among politicians; it was with the expectation of the presidency.

"He has poured his fluent strains of deliberative eloquence in the Capitol; it was with the expectation of the presidency.

"He has speechified at dinners and on the stump; it was with the expectation of the presidency.

"*He has promulgated opinions and condemned them—he has joined parties and forsaken them—he has supported friends and abandoned them; it was all with the expectation of the presidency.* Amid every change of political opinion in himself—and every revolution of party—whether he was representative, senator, commissioner in a foreign country, or quitted his popular position to become Secretary of State, he never lost sight of the one great object—the presidency. As soon as he thought his arrangements made, his forces prepared, and the plan of campaign complete, he entered the field, and he was defeated. Again defeated, in open warfare, he experienced, in 1839, the additional degradation and disappointment of being rejected by his own friends. Vexed and harassed by reiteration of defeat, where stands he now? Upheld by his own desperation and the recklessness of a few desperate friends, he affects the modesty of retirement, while he promises indirectly a renewal of the contest.

"Directly he promises no such thing; but in the morbid peevishness of frustrated ambition, (we will not quote an old and familiar adage) he assails personally, as well as politically, one whose position he envies, because he has, by long reveries on his own aspirations, persuaded himself that he should be there himself! But where is he now? At every struggle he is sinking further and further from the object he wishes to grasp. Are his hopes of the presidency any brighter?

"His most sanguine friends cannot confidently make the assertion.

"He has met the punishment which usually attends a constant tissue of intrigue. The calculations of his cunning have deceived him, and he is further from the presidency than ever.

"Yes, further than ever. When he betrayed the President, and declared himself in favor of a national bank, contrary to the professions of the party in 1840, and so far succeeded in his perfidy as to obtain the leadership of the whig party after the vetoes—then, or up to that period, the whig party held nineteen of the States by decided majorities. Under Mr. Clay's lead, and with his name as the candidate for 1844, in less than two years the whigs have lost possession of all the States but five or six. This is incontrovertible, and will not be denied by any sane Clay man.

"His (Mr. Clay's) irritable temper brooks no contradiction; and by far fonder of invective and retort than of the influence of soft persuasion, neither friend nor foe, who opposes him in debate, can expect quarter. Indeed, on these occasions, he treats his friends worse than his foes; for, while he looks upon the latter as enemies in a lawful war, he rewards the former as rebellious subjects who deserve no mercy.

"Excessively fond of admiration, as a public orator, and consequently studying effect more than a wise man should, he cannot, and never could, forego a joke, or sarcasm, which should bring applause from the gallery, though at the same time it should plant a *dagger*, or create *vulnus immedicabile*, in another's heart. The natural result of this temper has been fully shown. While no man in his speeches, gains more general applause, no man inflicts so much private pain, so *deep-seated* a dislike, in the bosom of adversaries."

Since 1842 Mr. Webster has been turned out of the premiership. The country had marked him, and the administration of which he was the head, for decapitation. The whig party and Mr. Clay, its chief, had denounced him as corrupt, unprincipled, and treacherous. The Clay press, from the highest to the lowest, had pelted him like scavengers. Driven out at last by all parties, he at last cried out "Where am I to go?" For a year he wandered about without a door being open to him. At last, the hopelessness of whigery called him in: "*Come, we will take your help, although* our leader has said you are a dead weight to any party. Our case is so desperate that you can do us no mischief. It is a proper penance to make you recant the testimony you bore against your old federal accomplices. You must, therefore, take an early opportunity to falsify all you have uttered, especially against the leader of whiggery, in a lofty panegyric."

Mr. Webster assented to the humiliating conditions: and, in a late speech at Valley Forge, forged this new character for Mr. Clay:

"Mr. Clay has been before the country for a long period—nearly forty years; over thirty years he has taken a leading and highly important part in the public affairs of this country—he is acknowledged to be a man of singular and almost universal talent; he has had great experience in the administration of almost all our public affairs—he has served for many years, with wonderful judgment and ability, in both houses of Congress—of one of which he performed the arduous and difficult duties of its presiding officer, with unexampled skill and satisfaction—he has performed most important services to his country of a diplomatic character as the representative of this government in Europe, at one of the most trying periods of its history, and most ably conducted to a satisfactory conclusion a very delicate and troublesome negociation; he has exercised the duties of the Department of State with consummate and unexampled ability! He is a man of frankness and honor, of unquestioned talent, and a man of a noble and generous bearing.—[Repeated and enthusiastic cheering frequently interrupted Mr. Webster during the above remarks on Mr. Clay, and continued for some minutes."]

What must Mr. Webster have felt when he heard the whigs shouting at his glorification of the "frankness," the "noble and generous bearing" of Mr. Clay, whom but a little while before he had denounced for his heartless ambition—his cunning and his perfidy—his unsparing and vindictive malice.

From the Madisonian.

The Last Of the Whigs.

With the final overthrow of Mr. Clay, which will take place in about a fortnight, we may chronicle the termination of the existence of the spurious Whig party. The name of this modern party was assumed merely as a mask; there was not a sentiment of its founders in common with the genuine Whigs of the Revolution. The *true* Whigs felt, and resisted to the death, the aggressions of haughty England; the *false* Whigs of the present day, at least a great many of the Whig leaders, are the faithful advocates of British policy, and the relentless foes of all who adhere in good faith to the spirit of the Declaration of Independence.

A treaty is made with the German powers, by which the chief products of our farmers and planters are to be admitted into those countries almost free of duty. Britannia, aspiring to be sole arbitress of the world, objects to it; refusing to become a party to the treaty herself, she protests against other nations enjoying the commercial and other advantages of such a convention; like the dog in the manger, she will neither eat herself, nor alow others to eat. She protests against the arrangement, and calls upon the American Senate, through her ministerial organs, to reject the treaty. The modern Whigs, having a majority in the Senate, most humbly and submissively respond to the call. The treaty is rejected. Thousands of industrious American farmers and planters are injured, deeply injured, to an incalculable extant—*but Great Britain is gratified.* With the American Senate, or rather the Whig Senate, to execute her decrees, Britannia can dictate to the world, and establish any kind of a commercial monopoly she may be graciously pleased to fancy.

The rejection of the Treaty of Annexation, was another instance of the subserviency of the Whig leaders to the policy of Great Britain. That Government desires first to ruin the producers of cotton and sugar in the United States, by cherishing a hostile competition on our borders; next, she desires to ruin our commerce and manufactures, by transporting the raw material to market in British vessels, from the *rival* nation, and by making Texas an enormous *depot*, whence her manufactured articles can be smuggled into the United States and sold for a less price than the American manufacturer can afford to make them. Therefore the Tory members of Parliament, and the Tory presses, call upon the Whig Senators to reject the Texas Treaty. It is done. Modern Whiggery is obedient to British monarchy.

And so with the debts of the States. John Quincy Adams has even gone so far as to threaten the indomitable People of the West, with British chastisement, if the debts were not only assumed, but paid. And to gratify the British aristocracy in this matter, also, we see many of the leading Whigs advocating the assumption of the debts of the States.

The grasping, murderous conquests of Great Britain in India and China, are applauded in the American Congress by leading Whigs.—In short, no opportunity has been omitted by the modern Whigs, to prove their devotion to British policy and British interests, in derogation of the interests of their own countrymen.

But Mr. Clay is the last of the Whigs, and his end is nigh at hand. Indeed he seems to have had a presentiment of his approaching political demise, if we may judge from his consternation lately, as evinced by his incoherent acts and desperate shifts. He was first opposed to the tariff of 1842, because President Tyler would not sanction Distribution; and all his immediate Whig partisans in Congress voted against the bill. A year afterwards he was in favor of the tariff, and abandoned his Compromise principle. This lost him friends of the South, and he never did enjoy the confidence in the North for having framed the Compromise bill, in the first instance. At first he was opposed to the annexation of Texas unqualifiedly; next he was in favor of it "personally," with certain qualifications; then he was only in favor of it in a certain contingency, which he said could never happen; and lastly he was opposed to it, come what might, for ever and ever. Thus, even on this question, he has forfeited the confidence of both North and South. Then again, his kinsman Cassius, had "his thanks" for endeavoring to wheedle the Liberty men into his support. Upon this being found out, he writes to his cousin that he is about to lose *Kentucky*, and that he is represented in the South as being an *abolitionist*—but he declares he is no such thing, and spurns the imputation. Now the Liberty men take offence at *this* letter, and resolve not to touch him. But still, Cassius, and Webster, and Greely, his prime friends, continue to beg and beseech the Liberty men to support him; and while all their efforts prove abortive, the South is becoming still more indignant at their persistency!—The proof is in Georgia, and will be found in North Carolina.

Alas, disappointed man! All these spasmodic vacillations, are but the last dying flounderings of the well-hooked fish. They convince reflecting men that the Whig candidate himself entertains no hope. The precursor success is an invincible steadiness of purpose, which has not been manifested by the Whig candidate, or Whig party, since the spring conventions assembled in Baltimore.

The defeat of Mr. Clay will afford many true men, who have committed the grand error of becoming his partisans, an opportunity of forming more agreeable, and certainly more lucky party associations.

From the Madisonian.

"Dark Coalition with the Abolitionists."

Such, at length, is the charge sneeringly made by the Federalists against the Republicans. And this, too, after J. Q. Adams has been striving for ten years to model the Abolition party for party purposes—to elect Mr. Clay, who once elected him!

But it seems that the Liberty men have in reality as much independence as the Whigs—certainly as much principle—and will not now, and never will hereafter, support either the Whig candidate or the Democratic candidate. And yet they are charged with having formed a corrupt coalition with Mr. Polk, by the profligate whigs. J. Q. Adams, Daniel Webster, Horace Greely, C. M. Clay, &c. &c., the principal Clay leaders, after trying for months and years, by the most direct appeals to induce the Liberty men to vote for Mr. Clay, now turn round and charge them with a corrupt coalition with the Democratic candidate for the Presidency, because they *are* resolved to vote for Birney, their own firm and indomitable candidate, Mr. Webster says to the Liberty men, "if you vote for Mr. Clay," (he did not tell them how much he had abused Mr. Clay, only a year and a half before,) "he will be elected. If you don't vote for him, Col. Polk will be elected. So that, if you vote for your own candidate, you will be coalescing with the Republican party."—Such is the profound logic of our opponents! It is no harm for J. Q. Adams, Daniel Webster, and C. M. Clay to call upon the Liberty men, in the glare of an October's mid-day sun, to unite with the Federalists upon Clay. Oh, no; no harm in this. Their Southern friends expect it. But when the Liberty men, after listening with great respect to the coon orators, signify their determination to support their own Birney, the whig leaders become so vehemently indignant, that they do not hesitate to sound the alarm of "union of the Liberty men" with the Republicans. And they would rouse up the whole South, as one man, against Colonel Polk and his friends, because the support of Birney by the Abolitionists will add, if possible, more certainly to the election of the Republican candidate.

Surely these whigs must have hard faces and short memories, to suppose they can do with impunity that which they charge as a monstrous outrage in others.

We append a letter from Mr. Birney on the policy, &c. of himself and party:

BOSTON, Oct. 15, 1844.

You have learnt that I have been nominated for the House of Representatives of the Michigan Legislature by the Democrats of the County in which I reside. No Liberty party organization has been formed in that County. The nomination has no relation to party measures but was prompted by considerations of local interest. My neighbors were told that, if elected, I would *serve* the county, whether I were nominated by the Democratic Convention, the Whig Convention, or by seceders from both these parties. So were they, that I would consider myself as representing the *People* and not a party. No pledge of party service was proposed—none was given. I expect to be voted for by Whigs as well as by Democrats. I have just received a letter from a Whig of Saginaw county, assuring me that such would be the case.

If you will believe what I have stated, you will say my course is right; I repeat to you, *I am not under the slightest party pledge.*

I have received letters from some of you since I came here, evincing disquietude, at the effect of my position. The Whigs see the influence of their outcry on you, and they are redoubling it. If you yield to it, we will have enough of such outcries. We will be confounted and routed by the mere clamor of our adversaries. If I were to give way to it now, and yield to the suggestions of the alarmed among us, they would have assurances that I could be frightened from my purpose. See what has been the result of this yielding, in the late election in Pittsburg. Our friends were alarmed at a false and preposterous issue, gotten up by our seducers. They will never be without such *alarms*, till they show that they have set themselves, like adamant, against every such device.

To such of you, then, as feel disquieted, I say, be reassured. Give me your confidence—command mine. This mutual faith must exist, or we shall accomplish nothing.

I shall stand in the position I have taken—equally prepared to resist the shock of open enemies, or the panic of real friends.

JAMES G. BIRNEY.

Losses of the last Four Years.

The husbandmen of the United States are losing money by millions under the present state of things. We ask our readers to look at the following article from the New Hampshire Patriot, summing up the loss sustained this year upon four commodities alone.

"Four of the principal articles of agricultural produce in New Hampshire are beef, pork, butter, and cheese. Let us see how the prices of these articles have been affected by the Federal tariff. We will compare the value of the beef, pork, butter, and cheese in 1840, with the same in 1844. The number of neat cattle in New Hampshire in 1840, was 275,562; swine, 121,674; and the value of butter and cheese in the same year, $1,638,543. Suppose that the 275,562 neat cattle would average 450 lbs. each, which would make 620,014 barrels of beef. This, at $14½ per barrel, the price of that year, would amount to $890,203. The 121,674 swine, would average about 250 each—making 152,088 barrels of pork, which, at $15, the price of 1840, would amount to $2,281,420. The value of the beef, pork, butter and cheese of New Hampshire, in 1840, then was as follows:

Beef, 620,014 bbls. at $14½,	$8,990,203
Pork, 152,088, at $15,	2,281,420
Butter and cheese,	1,638,543
Value in 1840,	$12,910,066

Let us see what the articles would bring now. Beef is now worth $5 25 a barrel; pork, $7 50; butter and cheese have fallen about 25 per cent. in price since 1840. Suppose the same quantity of each article as there was in 1840, and the value in 1844 will be

Beef, 620,014 barrels, at $5 25	$3,225,073
Pork, 152,088 " at 8 50	1,292,748
Butter and cheese, at 25 per cent. decline,	1,228,907
Value in 1844.	$5,776,772

Now let us compare the value of these products at the periods, in a table, exhibiting at one view the full extent of the robbery of the farmers in the four articles:

	1840.	1844.	Reduc.
Beef, value,	$8,990,203	$3,225,073	$5 765,130
Pork, "	2,281,420	1,292,748	998,672
But. & cheese,	1,638,543	1,228,907	409,636
	$12,910,166	$5,746,728	$7,173,438

"The contrast presented in this table deserves to be studied. How comes it? For whose benefit? In 1840, the Government was in the hands of a Democratic administration. The next year, a new order of men with new measures, assumed the control of the public affairs. Have their measures been conducive of the prosperity of our people? Look at the effect exhibited in the foregoing table. In four articles alone, the farmers of New Hampshire have experienced, since 1840, in four years of Federal misrule, a dead loss of seven millions one hundred and seventy-three thousand four hundred and thirty-eight dollars!

"But this picture, dark as it is, is not half painted. If we had time to point out and add the increased duty which the farmer pays on salt, molasses, cotton, and woollen cloths, glass, iron utensils of almost every kind, on every thing, in a word, which he buys, and the consequent increased price which he incurs, we should fail in ability to portray the truth. Darker and darker colors would have to be added to the picture. Plundered in the increased price of what he buys, plundered in the price of what his labor produces to sell, having his ability to pay diminished as his wants increase, will he tamely submit to injury and injustice like this?"

N. Y. Eve. Post.

The editor of the Boston Post thinks if Mr. Clay shouldn't be elected President, his epistolary exploits may yet make the fortune of some industrious compiler. When collected and numbered, they would appear somewhat in this way:

The Mrs. Hutchcraft Blanket Letter;
The Cocked Hat Letter;
The Cologne Letter;
The various Clay Club Letters;
The Young Ladies' Bedquilt Letter;
The Soft Letter to the Missouri Hards;
The Clay Silk Handkerchief Letter;
The deep interest in the Latter Day Saints Letter;
The Kid Glove Letter;
The Cassius Marcellus Abolition Repudiating Letter;
Letter to Cassius softening the same;
The Ash Stick Letter by my own hand Letter;
The Texas Letter; the Anti-Texas Letter;
Tariff and Anti-Tariff Letters—a medley;
The Anti-Protective Agricultural Letter;
The Mississippi Magnolia Letter, &c.—These, with some productions of a more tragical character, would form a volume of thrilling interest, and link the author with his land's language for some years, at least, after the close of his career as a statesman.

"What's your mother tongue?" said the Recorder the other day to a witness.

"My mother's tongue?" said the latter. "Well I can't say; but it must be mighty long, for my father says there's *no end* to it."

Signers of the Declaration of Independence.

The following is a list of the names, times of birth and death, age, and State represented by each of the immortal signers of the Declaration of Independence:

Names.	State.	Born.	Age at time of signing.	Died.	Age.
Samuel Adams,	Mass.	1722	54	1803	81
Robt. Treat Paine,		1731	45	1814	86
John Adams,		1735	41	1826	91
John Hancock,		1737	39	1793	56
Elbridge Gerry,		1744	32	1814	70
Stephen Hopkins,	R. I.	1707	69	1785	78
William Ellery,		1727	49	1820	93
Josiah Bartlett,	N. H.	1729	47	1790	66
Matthew Thornton,		1714	62	1802	89
William Whipple,		1730	46	1838	55
Oliver Walcott,	Conn.	1726	50	1797	71
Roger Sherman,		1721	55	1793	72
Sam'l. Huntington,		1732	41	1796	64
Wm. Williams,		1731	45	1811	80
Philip Livingston,	N. Y.	1716	60	1778	62
William Floyd,		1734	42	1821	87
Lewis Morris,		1726	50	1798	72
Francis Lewis,		1713	63	1802	89
Fr's. Hopkinson,	N. J.	1737	39	1790	53
John Hart,		1715	61	1780	65
Abraham Clark,		1726	50	1794	68
Richard Stockton,		1730	46	1781	51
John Witherspoon,		1722	54	1794	72
Benj. Franklin,	Penn.	1706	70	1790	84
James Smith,		1748	58	1806	58
Benj. Rush,		1745	31	1813	68
George Clymer,		1730	37	1818	74
Robert Morris,		1733	43	1806	73
George Ross,		1730	46	1799	69
George Taylor,		1716	60	1781	65
John Morton,		1724	52	1777	53
James Wilson,		1743	33	1798	55
George Read	Del.	1734	42	1798	64
Caesar Rodney		1730	46	1783	53
Thomas McKean,		1734	43	1817	83
Charles Carroll,	Md.	1737	39	1832	92
Thomas Stone,		1743	33	1787	40
William Paca,		1740	36	1800	60
Samuel Chase,		1741	35	1811	70
Thomas Jefferson,	Va.	1743	36	1826	83
Benjamin Harrison,		1745	31	1799	54
Fr's. Lightfoot Lee,		1734	43	1794	60
Rich'd. Henry Lee.		1732	44	1794	62
George Wythe,		1726	50	1806	80
Thos. Nelson, Jr.,		1738	38	1789	51
Carter Braxton,		1736	40	1797	61
John Penn,	N. C.	1741	35	1788	47
Joseph Hewes,		1730	46	1779	49
William Hooper,		1742	34	1790	48
Thos. Lynch, jr.	S. C.	1740	36	1780	40
Arthur Middleton,		1733	43	1788	55
Edward Rutledge,		1740	36	1800	60
Thomas Heyward,		1746	30	1809	60
Button Gwinnett,	Geo.	1732	44	1777	45
George Walton,		1740	36	1804	60
Lyman Hall,		1731	45	1791	66

Alleged Outrage on the American Flag by a British Officer.

The Journal of Commerce, of Rio Janerio, contains a protest from Capt. P. C. Dumas, of the brig Cyrus of New Orleans, from which it appears that his vessel was boarded off Cabinda, June 2, 1844, by Capt. Bosanquet, of her Britannic Majesty's brig Albert, Capt. Bosanquet accompanied by one of his officers and a negro attendant, forced his way into the cabin of the Cyrus, the three trampling under foot the flag of the United States; after searching the cabin for the brig's papers, they came on deck attempted to obtain forcible possession of the log book; but gave way when Captain Dumas ordered his men to arm themselves and protect their rights. The British Captain then returned to the cabin, broke open Captain Dumas's trunk, took out the brig's papers and retained them. Captain D. immediately abandoned his vessel, his crew going with him, leaving everything on board.—He now presents the facts to the U. States' Government for their action in the premises. We should state that the British Captain refused to show his authority, thus violating the treaty between the United States and Great Britain relative to the right of search.

The British government will, undoubtedly indemnify the owners of the Cyrus for this outrage, to which their attention will be promptly directed by the Government of the United States. Captain Dumas does not state whether his vessel was fitted out for the slave trade or any unlawful trafic.

Courtship of a Bashful Clergyman.

The Rev. John Brown, of Haddington, the well known author of the Self-Interpreting Bible, was a man of singular bashfulness.—In token of the truth of this statement, I need only state that his courtship lasted seven years. Six years and a half passed away, and the Rev. gentleman had got no further forward than he had been the first six days. This state of things became intolerable; a step in advance must be made, and Mr. Brown summoned all his courage for the deed. Janet, said he as they sat one night in solemn silence, "we've been acquainted now for six years an' mair, and I've ne'er gotten a kiss yet; d'ye think I might take one, ma bonnie girl?"—"Just as you like John, only be becoming and proper, wi't." "Surely, Janet, we'll ask a blessing."

The blessing was asked—the kiss was taken, and the worthy divine, perfectly overpowered with the blissful sensation, most rapturously exclaimed.

"O, woman! But it is *gude*—we'll *return thanks.*"

Six months made the pious couple man and wife, and, added his descendant, who humorously told the tale, a happier couple never spent a long and useful life together.

A Whig Move Defeated.—The Whigs of Boston, under the leadership of the Boston Atlas, called a meeting of "the colored Whig voters" of that city, and a general invitation was issued. The meeting assembled on Monday night, and the committee of arrangements offered a resolution, reciting the dangers of annexation and the high expediency of the colored voters "leaving all other parties and joining the Whig party in their efforts to save the country." An amendment, substituting the Liberty party for the Whigs, was offered, and carried, 50 to 10, and the meeting adjourned. Where is Cousin Cassius?

The Law on Newspapers.

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered wishing to continue their subscription.

2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their papers, the publisher may continue to send them, till all cash charges are paid.

3. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their papers from the offices to which they are directed, they are held responsible till they have settled their bill, and order their papers discontinued.

4. If subscribers remove to other places, without informing the publishers, and the paper is sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.

5. The Courts have decided that refusing to take a paper or periodical from the office, or removing, and leaving it uncalled for, is "prima facie" evidence of intentional Fraud.

I'm off when you talk about working," as the cork said to the ginger pop.

THE JOURNAL.

FRIDAY, NOV. 1, 1844.

FOR PRESIDENT

JAMES K. POLK,

OF TENNESSEE.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT

GEORGE M. DALLAS

OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Democratic Electors.

1st District,	THOMAS BRAGG, Jr.
2nd. do.	HENRY L. TOOLE,
3rd. do.	AB. W. VENABLE,
4th. do.	GEORGE WHITFIELD,
5th. do.	WILLIAM S. ASHE,
6th. do.	DAVID REID.
7th. do.	JOSEPH ALLISON,
8th. do.	DANIEL W. COURTS,
9th. do.	WILL. J. ALEXANDER,
10th. do.	GEORGE BOWER,
11th. do.	ALEX'R F. GASTON.

Election on Monday, the fourth day of November, 1844.

SUPERIOR COURT.

The Fall term of the Superior Court of Law and Equity, for New Hanover county, is in session this week. His Honor, Judge BAILEY, presides.

☞ We would thank our friends in the country, to send us in the election returns at the earliest moment.

TO OUR READERS.

Before our next number will be issued, the die, so far as North Carolina is concerned, will be cast. We want to address you a few words of warning—we want to put you on your guard against Federal forgeries, and Federal tricks, which we have no doubt, will be sprung upon the honest voters of North Carolina, on the day of election, when there will be no time to refute them. The *knowing ones* of the Federal party have become scared, even about carrying this State; yes, they have become desperate; and no move, however outrageous, which they may attempt between now and next Monday, would surprise us. We fear from indications which we have seen, (for example, the fraudulent form they have given to their ticket,) that there is a deep and well concocted scheme, laid for the purpose of deceiving the people at the polls on the fourth of November. This may not be the case—we hope it is not. But we most earnestly press upon the members of the Democratic party, the absolute necessity there exists for watchfulness and activity, from this moment until the polls are closed on Monday evening next.

We would call upon every Democrat to consider that he is an especial committee, whose duty it shall be, to use all honorable means to bring voters to the polls—to refute Federal calumnies—to expose Federal frauds. We would call upon every Democrat to reflect how much depends upon the termination of the contest. And then we would ask him if he does not think that patriotism, honor, duty—every thing that he holds most dear—appeals to him and demands at his hands, the devotion of one day at least to the *active* service of his country.

DEMOCRATS, one and all, we call upon you to bring every neighbor you have to the polls. Don't let a single vote be lost from negligence or apathy. Do this, and we will ensure the State of North Carolina, for Polk and Dallas.

The Prospects Before Us.

Not a single Election has taken place since the Baltimore convention, but has exhibited to the country a Democratic triumph! The political horizon never presented a more pleasing aspect to the friends of equal rights and equal privileges.—Coonery, spoonery, and broken promises are going down hill with a rapidity which clearly shows, that after November next, they will henceforth repose quietly in that oblivion from which, for the honor of our country, they should never have been evoked. The great Harrison States of 1840, Pennsylvania, Maine, and Georgia, have wheeled into line within the last few weeks. Even in those States which the Whigs have carried, their losses have been so vast since that era, that not a single doubt remains on the minds of our friends, but that even THEY will cast their votes for the Democratic candidates.

NORTH CAROLINIANS, will you be behindhand on the 4th of November next? If you only will do your duty, even North Carolina will be redeemed.

Democratic Meetings.

The Young Hickory Club have held a meeting every night this week, at the Court House, in this town, save one, Wednesday night, when they were prevented on account of Court's holding to a late hour.—On Monday night, H. L. Holmes, Esq., addressed the assembled multitude in eloquent and powerful strains—dissecting coonery, word by word, as he proceeded in his remarks. On Tuesday, the meeting was addressed by Gen'l James J. McKay, our Representative in Congress.—His speech struck to the quick, every coon present. He showed up whiggery in its true light—contrasted the Federal and Republican principles, and proved to his audience the dangers to be dreaded from the election of Henry Clay, the whig candidate, *without principles*. His remarks were like daggers to the coons, they winced and blinked, and winced again, but the *truth* they dare not deny. Never have the Democracy of New Hanover been more thoroughly aroused. Our friends abroad, may rest assured that she will tell well on Monday next, for Polk, Dallas and Texas.

Democrats! Look out for WHIG FRAUDS!

We have in our possession a copy of the Whig Electoral Ticket, printed in this place, which bears the following FRAUDULENT FACE upon it:

"*TRUE REPUBLICAN TICKET.*

"WHIG ELECTORAL CANDIDATES

"For the Presidency & Vice Presidency.

"1st	District,	William W. Cherry.
"2d	do.	Josiah Collins.
"3d	do.	Robert B. Gilliam.
"4th	do.	William H. Washington.
"5th	do.	Daniel B. Baker.
"6th	do.	Maurice Q. Waddell.
"7th	do.	John Kerr.
"8th	do.	Augustin H. Shepherd.
"9th	do.	James W. Osborne.
"10th	do.	Jonathan Horton.
"11th	do.	John Baxter."

Now we do most unhesitatingly pronounce this form of the Federal Ticket as intended to deceive the honest voters of the Fifth District. We do not know how far this fraudulent move of the Federal party will extend, but we take this, the earliest moment in our power, to warn our friends in the country of the trap that the Coon leaders have laid for them. Our friends will see that the names of Clay and Frelinghuysen does not appear on the Ticket at all. Instead of these names, however, which have become so justly odious to the sterling Democracy of North Carolina, the words THE "TRUE REPUBLICAN TICKET" are inserted in bold letters. This scheme is adopted, we care not who are its advisers or abettors, with no other object and with no other intention than to deceive the people, on the day of election.

Since the recent elections have taken place, the leaders of the Federal party have found out that, in the South, the name of HENRY CLAY and DEFEAT go hand in hand. They know that his DESERTION OF SOUTHERN INTERESTS has made his name odious with the great masses of our people; and, therefore, on the day of election, their leaders send forth their Tickets without his name. Can it be possible, that the Federal party in this State have become in their desperation so insane as to think that the intelligent people of North Carolina wont see into and put the seal of condemnation on their miserable tricks!

DEMOCRATS! we would call upon you to take the earliest means of exposing this new fraud! We would call upon you to go to the polls early on next Monday, and tell the people in plain, simple language, all about this matter—tell them that this is the party whose leaders are seeking their votes for the elevation of Henry Clay, the INVETERATE ENEMY OF THE SOUTH.—Ask them if they can vote with a party which descends to such low and unworthy means to attain its unholy ends?

☞P. S.—Look out for fraudulent *coloured* Tickets.

EXTRAORDINARY DEVELOPMENTS.

As the fortunes of Federalism become daily more desperate, so does its advocates become more reckless and unscrupulous in their course. We call the attention of our readers to the address of the Democratic Central Committee, called forth by the infamous SECRET CIRCULAR, put forth by the "*whig clique*" in Raleigh. We ask them to read this Circular, and observe the low and base language it adopts, to work upon the minds of the weak and timorous portion of our voters. We would ask you, fellow-citizens, in what regard you would hold men, occupying the position that the signers of that secret Circular do, as the leaders of the Federal party in this State, who would have the effrontery to tell the people of North Carolina that if James K. Polk and George M. Dallas are elected *"nothing but revolution can save us"*? Ah, Messrs. Hines & Co., you will live to see the day when you, yourselves will be heartily ashamed of your low and unworthy chicanery.—*WHIGS* of North Carolina, we ask *you* to read this address before you cast your votes; we ask *you* if you are still willing to act with a party whose *head* men will descend to such low tricks to prop up a sinking cause. Let ALL read this secret circular, and accompanying address.—Read it Democrats, and PASS IT ABOUT AMONGST YOUR WHIG FRIENDS.

From the Raleigh Standard—Extra.

AN ADDRESS

To the People of North Carolina.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: Chance has thrown into our possession, a printed confidential letter or circular, issued from this city, by the Whig Central Committee, since the elections have been held in Pennsylvania and Georgia; hundreds of which, we are informed, have been put in circulation, *secretly!* This circular is marked "confidential," and contains the most unwarrantable charges against the Democratic party of PREMEDITATED FRAUDS and DISUNION, and was intended, as we have reason to believe, to create a false alarm on the eve of the election, to frighten the timid from their duty and arouse in the whig ranks a spirit of bullyism at the polls.

The copy we hold, was sent to the Editor of the Standard. The person who sent it, states that he is "A REFORMED WHIG," but does not give his name, as his note at the foot of the letter will show. It is postmarked "Raleigh, 15th October," and addressed to a person, who, as we suppose, being unwilling that his name should be known, has erased it from the superscription, and endorsed the circular to the Editor of the Standard; prompted, no doubt, to do so by the grave character of the charges SECRETLY made against the democratic party, to which party, having abandoned whiggery, he has attached himself. The letter may be seen by any gentleman, on application at the Office of the Standard. Here it is:

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

DEAR SIR:—We feel it an imperative duty to address you in regard to the approaching Election.

It has long been evident, that the Democratic party has degenerated into a mere faction, and very recent events have demonstrated that, despairing of succeeding by any just and honest efforts, they are resolved to use whatever means may seem best to promise success to a cause, having, *in itself*, nothing to attract the regard of good and patriotic men. It is evident, that a powerful and united movement is now making, and will be made, to carry this State for Texas and Disunion. And what acts will not be resorted to, in order to make it effectual? They who have already added to wilful falsehoods and infamous abuse, deliberate forgeries of letters and certificates, will scarce be withheld by scruples of conscience, from doing anything, however unprincipled and profligate, if it shall promise to be serviceable.

We should all remember the inexpressibly important matters which depend on the Election of November. We should also remember, that no means are provided by the Constitution for purging the polls of fraudulent voters. If by any means, an apparent majority is returned for POLK and DALLAS, ☞ *nothing but revolution can help us*—even if such apparent majority should be procured by open, gross and demonstrable fraud. *Now*, then, is the time and the *only* time, in which we can act for our Country with effect.

We, then, impressed with the importance of the occasion, and ☞ *with a general oversight of the Whig cause in this State*, beg most earnestly to urge upon you immediate measures to counteract the efforts of our opponents and secure the vote of the Stata for CLAY and FRELINGHUYSEN. To do this, we recommend that some persons of true Whig principles, and of influence in their neighborhood, be at once selected, and pledged to the following duties.

First, To attend the polls in their Precinct, and see that every Whig is brought forward to vote.

Secondly, To see the people of the Precinct before the day of Election, urging upon them the duty of attending and voting, and gain their promise to do so.

Thirdly, To challenge all bad or doubtful votes, and, if possible, prevent frauds.

Fourthly, To warn the people against those falsehoods which we may expect to hear on the eve of the Election. These falsehoods will doubtless be gross in kind, and many in number, but they can deceive none who consider that truth would be made known early, and falsehood only dreads examination.

By immediate and active adoption of these means alone, can we *insure* the State for the Whig cause. True, we have a majority of six thousand in the State; but if two or three thousand Whig voters stay away, and Edgecombe votes a thousand beyond her real strength, and other strong Democratic Counties resort to similar means, what avails our *real* majority? The *apparent* majority will thus, by *our* neglect and *their* fraud, be on their side, and when once this happens, the result, however false and fraudulent, cannot be corrected.

We beg your prompt attention to these suggestions from your brother Whigs of the Central Committee, and are,

Very respectfully,

RICHARD HINES, *Chairman.*
GEORGE E. BADGER,
CHARLES MANLY,
JOHN H. BRYAN,
HENRY W. MILLER,
WESTON R. GALES.

And subscribed to the above, is the following note by the person who sent it to the Editor of the Standard:

"*From such a cause as this good Lord deliver me! Arouse, Americans! and put down the man! These I find all over my County.*"

What surprise must such a letter create in the bosom of every good man, containing as it does, charges so vile and foul, of FACTION, FRAUDS, FORGERIES, TREACHERY and TREASON, against their fellow-citizens—*secretly* circulated—on the *eve* of a momentous election—filling, or designed to fill, the public mind with *false alarm*—inflaming the passions of neighbor against neighbor, and tending to a *fraternal strife of blood* on the day of election! Had this organ of the Whig party of North Carolina, as they style themselves, been satisfied to issue secret circulars to organize their party for the election, we should not have complained; but these secret charges against the Democratic party, of *frauds, forgeries, and disunion*, is a STAB IN THE DARK—and from a quarter we had supposed too elevated in society to have lent themselves to such a work. Hence the necessity, in justice to ourselves, and to our cause, to meet and put them down. We are charged with the design "to *carry this State for Texas and disunion*," and that, too, in the face of two Addresses, lately published by the Democratic Central Committee, which must have been known to this whig organ, not only disavowing all unpatriotic designs against the Union, but solemnly declaring that WE WENT FOR THE UNION, TEXAS OR NO TEXAS; and in the latter of these Addresses, urging on our fellow-citizens the necessity for annexation, as one of the strongest guaranties for the PRESERVATION OF THE UNION, and for counteracting the efforts of British and Northern Abolitionists. The manner in which these charges have been preferred, demands the decided reprobation of all just men—the charges themselves, we pronounce FOUL and FALSE; and with our whole souls we hurl them back upon our accusers, with the indignation they merit.

Desperate, indeed, must be the cause which requires such means to sustain it; and desperate must this whig organ have believed it to be. When we advert to the point of time this circular was issued from this City—*the 15th October*, just about the time that sufficient returns of the elections in Pennsylvania and Georgia had been received here, to satisfy them that Mr. Clay was defeated, if some extraordinary expedient was not resorted to—it shows that the leaders of whiggery are alarmed; that desperation has seized upon them; and points to the fatal doom of their idol, Henry Clay, on the 4th of November next.

With what grace does this charge of frauds upon the election, come from the organ of a party who gave paternity to the execrable practice of "pipelaying" in 1840? and that too, after the fruits of their triumph in that election, secured by such frauds, seemed, as by an avenging power, turned to ashes on their lips! With what grace charge they upon the Democratic party a design of fraud upon the election, when their own party lately in the Senate of the United States by a strict party vote, *refused to fix the Presidential election on the same day throughout the Union?*—With what grace can they charge upon us a design against the Union, when all the recognized organs of the Democratic party have indignantly disavowed it; when none but a few hotspurs in South Carolina—not the one-thousandth part of the Democratic party—have given the least countenance to such an idea; and when their own party are making, at this moment, through such men as Giddings, Adams, Webster, Ewing, Choate, Seward, Cassius M. Clay and others, the most desperate appeals to the abolitionists, (the worst enemies of the South,) to unite with them in the support of Henry Clay? What reckless inconsistency do they exhibit, when, in the same breath they charge "disunion" upon us, they unblushingly advise, that "*if by any means, an apparent majority is returned for Polk and Dallas,* ☞ *NOTHING BUT REVOLUTION CAN HELP US.*" ☜ Here we have the spirit of violence overt, bloodshed, revolutions, dancing in the brains of this *very patriotic*, "*law-and-order*" *loving* organ of whiggery, casting its horrid glare upon a happy and contented community! And by whom, and for what, are the peaceable citizens of North Carolina threatened with revolution? Why, "if by any means" the good people of the State should happen to prefer Gov. Polk, her native son, educated in her schools, and true alike to the South and to the country, to Henry Clay for their President, then we have the menaced intention of those who profess to be "*charged with a general oversight of the whig cause in this State*," to excite a revolution in the government! If this be not their meaning, what is it? Connect it with what one of their great leaders in the North, J. Q. Adams, lately said, in an address to the young men of Boston, that "THE ANNEXATION OF TEXAS TO THIS UNION IS THE BLAST OF THE TRUMPET FOR A FOREIGN, CIVIL, SERVILE, AND INDIAN WAR."

We have been forced into this defence, by a proper sense of what was due to the honor and dignity of the Democratic party, whose organ we are. We had hoped that the ensuing election would have been permitted by our adversaries to take its accustomed quiet and peaceful course. We had hoped that they would have consented to address the people of North Carolina upon the great questions at issue between the parties, and particularly upon the Tariff, and the annexation of Texas—questions of such deep concern to the South; and at all events that they would have exerted their influence to restrain the public mind from any excesses of violence, not to exasperate and prepare it for revolution. But we say, and say it deliberately, too, that if revolution and violence must come, Democrats will be found battling for their country, its freedom, its laws and republican Constitutions, and resisting every and all treasonable efforts to overthrow them, by all the powers with which nature has endowed them.

This *secret* circular ought to caution the friends of good order and free government to be on their guard against false alarms, unfair means, and violence, on the day of election. Efforts may be made to drive Democrats from the polls. In the language of this circular "truth should be made known early, and falsehood only dreads examination." Beware then, fellow-citizens, of *secret means* to surprise your better judgments and to inflame your passions. There is much wisdom in the adage that "the greatest thief is apt to cry the loudest," and they who are ever ready to charge others ought most to be suspected.

LOUIS D. HENRY, *Ch'n.*

Josiah O. Watson,	James B. Shepard,
Weldon N. Edwards,	Geo. Whitfield,
Thomas N. Cameron,	Thomas Bragg, Jr.
Perrin Busbee,	William White,
Charles Fisher,	Alpheus Jones,
Gabriel Holmes,	W. W. Whitaker,
Joseph Allison,	Burton Craig,
William R. Poole,	John Hill,
Louis D. Wilson,	Gaston H. Wilder,
B. B. Smith,	Wm. W. Holden,

Democratic State Central Committee of North Carolina.

RALEIGH, Oct. 24, 1844.

CAN YOU VOTE FOR HIM?

REMEMBER, that should Henry Clay be elected, we will have A HIGH PROTECTIVE TARIFF, which drains the pockets of the South to enrich a FACTION at the North.

REMEMBER, that if Henry Clay is elected, we will have A NATIONAL BANK—an institution which all experience teaches us cannot fail to sap the free institutions of our country—an institution which, in '32, '33 and '34, waged war against the Government itself, and an institution which is sought to be fixed on our country, because, say its advocates, "ENGLAND HAS HER NATIONAL BANK, AND WE TOO OUGHT TO HAVE A NATIONAL BANK."

REMEMBER, that if Henry Clay is elected, OUR CONSTITUTION, purchased and cemented by the blood of our ancesters, will be stripped of one of its most salutary features—the VETO POWER: and that, too, merely because it happens to come in collision with the "moon reaching" ambition of one man—Henry Clay.

REMEMBER, that if Henry Clay is elected, the Territory of TEXAS—that Territory, the annexation of which to this country, the most sagacious and the most distinguished military intellects of our country have declared to be essential to the future safety of the South and the South West, WILL BE FOREVER LOST TO US, and that England, our secret and bitter foe, will be virtually put in possession of it.

REMEMBER, lastly, that Henry Clay is a man, the whole history of whose life "tells the story" that he has NO PRINCIPLES, save those which are suggested by self-interest—that he is a politician by trade—that as such he has CONCERTED THE AID AND SUPPORT OF THE ABOLITIONISTS OF THE NORTH—your fanatical enemies.

Then we would ask, where is the North Carolinian, whose mind is not utterly blinded by party prejudice, who can vote for such a man?

Democrats, we cannot quit without saying one word to you—

Let not a single vote remain away from the polls, on MONDAY NEXT—watch that no fraudulent votes be given—LET EVERY MAN DO HIS DUTY TO HIS COUNTRY, and the good old North State will give the same verdict she gave in '32, when she so triumphantly sustained GEN. JACKSON and repudiated a National Bank.

☞DO YOUR DUTY! GO TO THE POLLS!! AND ALL WILL BE WELL!!!

READ BEFORE YOU VOTE!

Voters of North Carolina, we ask you to read the following declaration of Mr. Clay himself, on the operation of the Tariff, before you cast your votes:—

LOWNDES, Oct. 2, 1844.

Dear Sir: The declaration which I heard Col. Preston make, was to this effect: That, at the White Sulpher Springs, in Virginia, MR. CLAY DECLARED, THAT IT WAS TRUE, CONGRESS COULD NOT FREE OUR SLAVES, BUT THAT THEY COULD, BY HIGH DUTIES ON IMPORTS, MAKE THEM SO VALUELESS, THAT, IF THEY DID NOT RUN AWAY FROM US, WE SHOULD BE GLAD TO RUN AWAY FROM THEM; AND THAT THAT WAS THE GREAT OBJECT OF THE TARIFF SYSTEM.

This declaration was made by Col. Preston in the Fall and Winter, I think, of 1831, and Mr. Clay's remarks were made that summer. Col. Preston repeatedly made the same declaration, publicly and privately. Col. Clifton, of Dallas, Dr. Lawrence, of this county, Whigs, and Rob't Rives and Reuben House, of this county, Democrats—heard Col. Preston make the same declaration, some of them like myself, repeatedly. Yours, truly,

R. P. McCORD.

B. A. REYNOLDS, ESQ.

Never did man speak more truly than Mr. Clay did when he uttered the above words. Can it be believed that the same man who spoke these words, is the man whom the Federal leaders in North Carolina, are moving heaven and earth to elevate to the Presidential chair. Yes, fellow-citizens, the leaders of that party following the blind lead of a single man—reckless of the weal of their country—reckless of the vital stab which the South must receive, should Henry Clay be elected through the continuance of the Tariff act of '42; reckless of every thing but success—are spending their MONEY, time, and talents, to seduce the farmers of our country, to arrange themselves under the standard of their hereditary enemies.

Voters of North Carolina, what can you expect from a man who would but a few years ago tell you that a Protective Tariff would ruin you—would make you RUN AWAY FROM YOUR NEGROES because they would be UTTERLY VALUELESS; and who now glories in being called the Father of that same ruinous system, simply because he thinks it will secure for him the support of the Northern Capitalists.

People of North Carolina, we ask you again, can you vote for such a man? Open your eyes—look calmly at this matter, and ask yourself this question, and we think you cannot but answer it in the right way—that is in the negative.

TEXAS—DR. ANSON JONES.

For the last week or so the Whig papers have been telling their readers that Dr. Anson Jones, the President elect of Texas, was opposed to the re-annexation of that country to the United States. Now this whole story happens to be a humbug, gotten up on the eve of the election for the purpose of breaking the force of the vast influence which this question is exercising on the minds of the people of the South. One of the most obnoxious features in Mr. Clay's political character is his opposition to the annexation of Texas. Of course if the people of that country had elected Dr. Jones when avowedly hostile to such a measure, and if the election had turned upon this measure, thereby putting re-annexation beyond the reach of either of the great parties in this country, of course, we say, this would obviate one of the principal objections which the people of the South have to Mr. Clay. But we say the whole story is a *falsehood*. Read the extract on our first page, taken from a letter written by Dr. Jones himself, and see what *he* says on the subject. Instead of being opposed to it, there's not a man in Texas who has done more for annexation than its present Chief Magistrate. So much for that little "Roorback."

New York.

From our exchanges, we hear that the Whig and Native American parties in this State have formed a coalition—a regular bargain and sale. The Native party, it will be remembered by our readers, avow their determination, should they ever get in power, to disfranchise foreigners from all the rights of citizens, until they shall have resided in this country 21 years. When this is taken into consideration, it will not surprise many to see the misnamed whig party—the lineal descendants of the old Federalists, the authors of the Alien laws—hugging in close embrace this modern, mushroom, Native American party, whose sentiments on the subject of naturalization coincide, we have no doubt, so thoroughly with those entertained on the same subject by the mass of the Federalists of 1844, who have arrogated to themselves the name of *Whigs*—a name once dear to every American heart, but a name which has been recently desecrated by the base uses to which it has been applied. But we have every confidence in the Democracy of New York. We feel assured that the Republican party in that State will be able to carry their ticket triumphantly through, despite every Federal scheme and every Federal coalition. The Federal leaders in that State are also courting the aid of the Abolitionists. They are appealing to them, one while in the language of threats—one while they are cooing and billing them in the sweet act and most endearing manner. If they do not succeed in inducing them to vote for Clay, it will not be for the want of trying. Still we say we will beat them in New York. The accounts we receive from there by every mail are of the most flattering nature. The name of *Silas Wright* is rallying around the standard of Democracy hundreds and hundreds of the Harrison men of 1840. We say again, we entertain not a single doubt about the vote of the Empire State. Set down her 36 Electoral votes for James K. Polk of Tennessee.

From the Raleigh Standard.

COL. POLK AND THE PENSION LAWS.

RALEIGH, Oct. 21st, 1844.

MR. HOLDEN: I have examined, with great care, the Journal of the House of Representatives for the first session of the twenty-second Congress, being for the years 1831-'32, in regard to the votes of Col. POLK on the Revolutionary Pension Bills, and communicate the result of my examination, as I was requested to do by the meeting on Saturday last.

The whig speakers, as I learn from different parts of the State, are in the habit of charging "that Col POLK voted against the general law of 1832 granting pensions to the officers and soldiers of the Revolution." *This charge I meet with a flat denial;* and proceed to show its utter destitution of truth, from the proceedings and votes, which I now give from the Journal, a copy of which is to be found in the Governor's Office, and from which I challenge contradiction.

The Journal shows that there were pending before Congress, at the session of 1832, two Pension Bills—the one originating in the House of Representatives, and the other originating in the Senate. The first passed the House, but *did not* pass the Senate. The other *passed* both Houses, and is now the law of the land. The first came from the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions, and was reported to the House from the Committee of the Whole, on the first day of May, 1832, when Mr. Wickliffe (the present Postmaster-General) moved to amend the Bill so as to embrace "*those who defended the frontiers in the Indian wars, from 1776 up to the Treaty of Greenville, in 1795.*"—Yeas 63, Nays 108—JAMES K. POLK *voting for the amendment.*—(Jour. p 678.) Mr. Blair, of South Carolina, then moved to amend the Bill so as to include "*those militia who fought in the battles of King's Mountain and Guilford Court House, North Carolina, without further proof.*"—Yeas 46, Nays 113—JAMES K. POLK *voting for the amendment.*—(Journal, p. 680.) Mr. Bell, of Tennessee, then moved to amend the Bill by striking out "*Continental establishment,*" and inserting in lieu thereof "*State lines, or in the militia, or in any volunteer corps.*"—Yeas 51, Nays 122—JAMES K. POLK *voting for the amendment.*—(Journal, p. 681.) Mr. Lewis, of Alabama, then moved to amend the Bill by adding "*And the widows of all who were either killed in battle fighting on the side of the States, or the widows of such as died during the said service.*"—Yeas 28, Nays 133.—JAMES K. POLK *voting for this amendment.*—(Journal, p. 683.) These amendments being all rejected, Col. POLK, with Mr. Archer of Virginia, Bell of Tennessee, *Augustus H. Shepperd* of North Carolina, and other Whigs, voted against it.—Yeas 125, Nays 49. This is the vote which the whigs now circulate, as showing Col. POLK'S hostility to the Revolutionary soldiers, taking care to suppress his votes on the amendments *and also his vote for the Senate Bill, which did pass and is now the law of the land!* On the 24th of May, 1832, the House proceeded to consider Senate Bill No. 1, being "An Act supplementary to the Act for the relief of certain surviving officers and soldiers of the Revolution." The previous question being carried, the question was "Shall the said Bill be read a third time?" and it passed in the affirmative—Yeas 114, Nays 51.—JAMES K. POLK *voting for the bill.*—(Journal, p. 793.) On the 31st May it finally passed—Yeas 127, Nays 45.—JAMES K. POLK voting for it.—(Journal, p. 820.) On the 7th of June it was approved by President Jackson, and returned to the House on the 8th. This Act may be found in the volume of Acts passed at the first session of the twenty-second Congress, page 87, chapter 126.

Such is a correct history of the proceedings and votes on the two bills, from which it is seen that Col. POLK voted to include in the Pension laws, 1st. The soldiers of the Indian wars; 2d. The soldiers of King's Mountain and Guilford Court House, *without further proof;* 3d. The soldiers of the State line, militia and volunteer corps; and 4th. The widows of all who fell fighting or died in the State's service; and finally he voted for the Bill of 1832, which is the general Act under which the officers and soldiers, and their widows, are now receiving their pensions. And notwithstanding all this, which I affirm is of record, the whig orators have the hardihood to charge that Col. Polk is unfriendly to the Revolutionary soldiers; thus evidencing the same reckless disposition to slander the living, as they have done to defame and villify the dead.

R. M. SAUNDERS.

ARKANSAS—All's well.

It will be seen from the following, that this sterling little Democratic State has done her duty nobly. The Coons a few days ago were blustering and crowing over their victory in this State. Now we wonder what they think about the matter.

From the N. O. Picayune.

Arkansas.—We are indebted to Judge Dickinson, who came passenger in the steamer Hatchee Eagle, arrived at a late hour last night, for the following partial account of the recent elections in Arkansas:

Gen. Thos. S. Drew (dem.) elected Governor, by about 2000 over Dr. Gibson (whig) and R. C. Bird (independent dem.)

Archibald Yell (dem.) elected to Congress, over D. Walker (whig.)

Pulaski county elected whig ticket in full.

Independence, Lawrence and Randolph counties elected democratic tickets in full.

Jefferson, Desha and Arkansas counties elected whig tickets to the low house.

GEORGIA ELECTION.

The following table contains the returns from all the counties of the State. Only a few are unofficial. The following is the aggregate:

	Dem.	Whig.
1st district,	3,024	3,779
2d "	6,460	6,182
3d "	4,813	4,952
4th "	5,771	5,214
5th "	7,726	4,889
6th "	6,369	4,424
7th "	3,152	4.199
8th "	3,309	4,665
	40,624	38,304
	38,304	
Democratic majority	2,320	
Whig majority in 1843,	3,389	
Democratic gain,	5,709	

Augusta (Ga.) Constitutionalist.

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Journal.

Mr. Editor;—This has been a glorious week for the democracy of old Craven; it has been Court week with us, and hundreds of the real bone and sinew of the land have been present with us in our enjoyment. So completely have the Republicans of this section of the old North State become aroused, that before, comparatively, there has never been any manifestation of zeal and real enthusiasm among us. So thoroughly are they awake, and so determined are they to crush, on November next, the last and most impotent, hydra head of Whiggery, that they are mostly unable to contain themselves within those stricter bounds, but must needs become

"Transported with the spirit of their strong tho'ts."

Every night this week the walls of the old Theatre re-echoed the long, loud and continued shouts of the freemen of Craven. Every night has been there encompassed a mighty host of the true and the blue, armed with a *voice* and a *vote* for Polk, Dallas, and the CONSTITUTION *as it is;* and many that heretofore have been unable to discover, because of Whig deception and sophistry, their country's interests and their own, came voluntarily forward at the meeting and enrolled their names, and pledged their vote for the Democratic candidates. Put down Craven good for 150 majority for Polk.

The meetings have been severally addressed by Nathaniel H. Street, Luther Martin and Henry S. Clark, Esqrs. The whole history of Feds and Federalism was ably exposed, and the democratic measures now before the country, manfully defended by Mr. Street. Mr. Martin introduced his remarks by calling the attention of the meeting to the size of *Poke* in the old North State, and held up his cane which proved to be one of the most sturdy *Poke sticks* that can be found in a day's travel. The idea took admirably, and was responded to with one simultaneous burst of applause. He remarked, he had cut it on his way to Newbern, and if Poke was not so plenty in our State, it certainly *grew big*—may it *deliver* a progeny, that, on the ides of November, shall drive Federalism, Whigism, and Coonism to the "uttermost verge of oblivion." He then confined himself to the discussion of the Tariff, amid the repeated cheers of the meeting. Mr. Clark gave us a most excellent speech. Not a beauty in the whole Democratic faith did he neglect to unveil, nor a hook or crook of modern Whiggery did he fail to expose to the scorn of an insulted people. This evening Senator Haywood will be present with us.

I must not forget to notice the complete and signal failure of the "Great Whig Mass Meeting."—The procession that *was* to come off, and to outnumber Xerxes' army, did not come off at all.—During the morning a Whig could occasionally be seen slipping round the corners towards the meeting, and about 11 o'clock they had collected to nearly two hundred, who were addressed by the two Mr. Bryans and Mr. Stanly, when they, with singular unanimity, adjourned to dinner—the large barbecue provided for the occasion. Here a strange scene ensued. Whig looked at Whig, the ladies coughed and muttered, and the question *what was the matter?* seemed beaming from every countenance. At last it was discovered that the large roasted Ox had imbibed a stench most unsavory and ominous.

"Oh, the offence was rank, it smelt to Heaven."

Steps were immediately taken for the removal of the poor ox, and he was soon taken off and unceremoniously interred. Some wag, however, in the true spirit of generosity, started a subscription to erect a monument over the grave of the departed. The dinner then proceeded and about three hundred and fifty partook thereoff, exclusive of females. As each satisfied his appetite, he respectfully took his leave, and thus ended the Great Whig Mass Meeting and Barbecue at Newbern.

Early on Monday we raised one of the tallest kind of a hickory pole opposite our club room. On top of this a second, and on that a third pole was erected, over-topping the Whig pole, nearly a hundred feet. Upon this was raised the Stars and Stripes of America, and close underneath a banner with the names of "Polk & Dallas" and "The * of Texas" printed in large letters. There they stood seemingly in converse with the skies, during the Whig meeting, and a propitious breeze presenting the whole in bold relief to the speakers every time they would raise their eyes to pronounce some denunciation of democracy. The Whigs are quite chop-fallen and will not even buy a horse payable when Polk is elected, (upon which terms a gentleman in our place has a drove for sale,) nor accept of a bet of three to one on the result. I repeat that this has been a glorious week for the Democracy of

OLD CRAVEN.

Newbern, Oct. 24, 1844.

THE COALITIONS OF THE WHIGS.

The Whigs still hope to defeat us, partly by a system of bragging, partly by corrupt coalitions in the North, and partly by a fraudulent system of pipe-laying, which they leave to their Northern confederates to carry out; but they will come in for snacks at the conclusion of the game. Why did the Whig of Thursday last exclaim, now we shall beat you, because our coalition with the Natives of N. York is complete? Why do the Whigs of New York and Philadelphia exult so much in their prospects, if they are not aware of the money they had collected, and of the agencies they had employed, to pipe-lay the States which they intend to invade by foreign voters? The calculations which they are making are conveyed to their friends in the South in distant surmises or mysterious revelations.

And yet they will be disappointed and deceived—the workers in the North, and their political allies in the South—or, we have been much deceived by the sources, to which we have applied for the best information. We have communicated with one of the most intelligent politicians of New York. He is fully aware of the exertions made by the Whigs, and the manner in which they are operating.—Here is his reply:

"*Oct.* 17, 1844.

"We hear, not only that very active bargaining is carried on between contracting Whigs and Natives at the seaboard, and Abolitionists at the West, but that a plan somewhat extensive in its ramifications has been matured, to throw in itenerants from the border States of Ohio and Vermont; and that, as boatmen, after voting in Ohio on the 1st of November, they are to perform that service for their country and 'the Embodiment' here. This game will be attempted, I have no doubt. Everything profligate and dishonest, and that money and corrupt alliances can effect, will make up the elements of the contest in this State. The congeniel coalitions at home (between the Whigs and Abolitionists and Natives) although likely to be effective with some of the local tickets, will, I think, prove a two-edged weapon on the main tickets, State and Presidential. In the city of New York, the only region where Nativeism exists to any formidable extent, our best informed friends think it cannot essentially detract from the vote for Polk and Dallas, or for Wright and Gardiner. And at the West, although Abolitionism and the Whigs will coalesce to some extent, and many of the Abolitionists will vote the Whig ticket, we do not believe that the combination can be so extensively carried out, as to endanger the State.

"Upon the general tickets, our friends in the City of New York count upon a decided majority. But at the worst, I do not fear, judging from present aspects, that we can come off in that city, with less than a divided or even vote. I am happy to assure you, that I do not believe the utmost efforts and alliances of the Whigs, can withhold the vote of the State from Polk. Such, at least, are the present indications; and our most reliable friends in different parts of the State, will be more deceived than ever, if such do not prove to be the result."

Such is a private letter that we received—never intended for the public eye—but we throw ourselves upon the author's liberal spirit, to excuse our publication of its contents. It satisfies us, that the Whigs are counting too much upon their host, and that the free and incorrupti ble people of N. York will baffle the intrigues, and save the Republic. The schemes of the Whigs are no secret, either in Philadelphia or New York. They count upon the length of their purses. They are trying to corrupt the great principle, which lies at the very foundation of our free institutions, the right of suffrage. They are laboring by humbugs in the South—by bribery and coalition in the North, to carry Henry Clay into power; and what a price shall we and our children and children's children pay for bringing such a man into the Government! They are corrupting Liberty at the very fountain, and the poisoned waters may continue to flow on for years to come, unless the people arouse in the majesty of their strength to put down the party. There is no man in the world whose elevation is worth such a price. Not even Washington himself, if he were to arise from the tomb, would deserve to be elected at such a fearful cost; much less Henry Clay.

We have accounts from various quarters, of large funds which have been contributed by the Whigs to carry on the campaign. The Executive Committee of the Democratic Party of Philadelphia, have just published the following Circular:

"*From the Democratic Executive Committee of Philadelphia.*

"TO THE DEMOCRATS OF PENNSYLVANIA.

"Fellow-Citizens:—We have just learned, and have no doubt of the fact, that a meeting has been held at the office of a distinguished Whig citizen in this place,—at which it was determined to despatch forthwith a number of eloquent, operative, and withal, discreet Whig emmisaries into the counties, to convince or persuade the Democracy of its errors. And the better to furnish them for their office, the sum of Twenty Thousand Dollars was forthwith subscribed, in addition to a much larger sum appropriated to the same object by gentlemen residing at the eastward. We give you this information, fellow-citizens, not because we are apprehensive of the result, but to enable you to prepare before hand an appropriate welcome for these patriotic and well paid representatives of *All the Purity and all the Intelligence:*

"By order of the Committee,

"JOHN T. SMITH, *Chairman.*

"JOHN J. MCCAHEN, *Secretary.*"

From Mexico.—Release of the Texan Prisoners.—By an arrival at New Orleans from Havana, dates from Vera Cruz to the 30th ult., have been received. Quite the most important intelligence received is the release of the 104 remaining Texan prisoners confined in the Castle of the Perote. In no portion of the news received, says the Picayune, do we find any mention made of the preparations against Texas, nor do we learn that the Chambers have taken any further step towards raising the $4,000,000 voted for the war. Santa Anna had temporarily retired from the cares of Government, and General Canalez had been appointed provisional President.

Important Decree.—In consequence of the distress occasioned by the hurricane, the Superior Junta of Cuba have issued a decree declaring that corn, cornmeal, beans, potatoes, and rice shall be admitted free of duty for six months from the 8th instant—Boards, posts, beams, shingles, tiles and all kinds of building materials of wood, are also to be admitted free. The decree is only intended for the port of Havana, but to be extended to other ports as the necessity may become apparent.

The Spirit of the Times states that since Fashion's race with Blue Dick last Spring, her coat of satin chesnut has become figured with spots of white hair, of the size of a shilling piece.

From the Stark County (Ohio) Democrat.

Some of Clay's Opinions—Let the People Read.

Land Distribution.

"I am in favor of distribution by the government, of the land revenue among the several States."—*Henry Clay in* 1844.

Reverse.

"I know of no principle in the Constitution that authorizes the Federal Government to become such a collector for the States."—*Mallory's Clay, vol.* 1 *p.* 589.

The Tariff.

"I have everywhere maintained that in adjusting a tariff for revenue, discriminations ought to be made for protection."—*Clay's Letter to Cope.*

Reverse.

"Duties shall be laid without reference to protection. [The original compromise bill.] There is no necessity of duties for protection."—*H. Clay.*

"We must reject both the doctrines of free trade and of a high and exorbitant tariff. All parties ought to be satisfied with a *tariff for revenue,* and discriminations for protection."—*Clay's Speech at Raleigh.*

A National Bank.

"I believe the establishment of a Bank of the U. S. is required."—*Clay's Raleigh Speech.*

Reverse.

"We are not empowered by the Constitution to renew the charter of the Bank."—*Clay in* 1811.

The Tariff.

"But the duty *never* becomes an integral part of the price."—*Mallory's Life of Clay, vol.* 2, *p.* 38.

Reverse.

"It may be taken as a rule that the duty upon an article forms a portion of its price."—*Ibid., vol.* 2, *p.* 110.

Direct Taxation.

"Who has the temerity to propose, in time of peace, to raise revenue by direct taxation?"—*Vol.* 2, *p.* 544.

Reverse.

"I was opposed to a total repeal of the internal revenue."—*Vol.* 1, *p.* 400.

National Expenditures.

"The annual expenditure may be brought down to nearly one-third of $40,000,000."—*Vol.* 2, *p.* 425—440.

Reverse.

"Sure am I that the party pledged itself to no such reduction of the public expenses, as $13,000,000."—*Mallory's life of Clay, vol.* 2, *p.* 535—1842.

Re-Annexation of Texas.

"I am wholly opposed to the annexation of Texas to the Union."—*Substance of Clay's Letter, May,* 1844.

Reverse.

"Personally, I have no objection to the annexation of Texas—I should be glad of it."—*Ib., July,* 1844.

DIED,

In Fayetteville, on the 18th inst., Thomas Wright Murphy, aged 14, son of John and Charity Murphy, of the bluff Settlement on Cape Fear.

MARINE LIST.
PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVED.

Oct. 23. From New York, schr. Harp, Beaston, to C. D. Ellis.

From New York, schr. Ann Smith, Crammer, to R. W. Brown.

24. From New York, brig Clarion, Sargent, to W. B. Giles

25. From Boston, brig Betsey, Burnham, to Russell & Gammell.

26. From Boston, brig Clarissa, Watts, to John Hall.

From Charleston, brig Edward Blake, Adams, to G. W. Davis.

From New York, schr. Regulus, Cole, to C. D. Ellis.

From Philadelphia, schr. Ellen, Boon, to G. W. Davis.

27. From Onslow, schr. Ann Maria, Capps, to G. W. Davis.

From Onslow, schr. Marion, Morse, to G. W. Davis.

28. From Bath, brig Lion, Patton, to E. Dickinson.

From St. Kitts, Br. brig Wanderer, Renny to Barry & Bryant.

From New York, Br. brig Only Son, Hyatt, to G. W. Davis.

From Antigua, Br. brig Grand Turk, Cann, to G. W. Davis.

29. From Gaudaloupe, brig Rowland, Coombs, to E. Dickinson.

From Boston, brig Aurora, Swift, to Potter & Kidder.

From Gaudaloupe, brig Empire, Adams, to E. Dickinson.

From New York, brig Granite, Hopkins, to Barry & Bryant.

From Charleston, brig Moselle, Eustis, Charleston, to John Hall.

From Baltimore, brig Lowder, Lowder, to John Hall.

30. From Charleston, schr. Richard Thompson, Corson, to C. D. Ellis.

CLEARED.

Oct. 23. For New York, schr. Jonas Smith, Taylor, by C. D. Ellis.

24. For Warren, R.I., schr. H. Wescott, Vance, by C. D. Ellis.

26. For Matanzas, brig N. F. Frothingham, Boardsley, by G. W. Davis.

For Philadelphia, schr. Solomon Roosevelt, by C. D. Ellis.

24. For Boston, brig Alvano, Pace, by Barry & Bryant.

For New York, brig Nancy Jane, Godfrey, by G. W. Davis.

For Onslow, schr. Ann Maria, Capps, by G. W. Davis.

For Onslow, schr. Marion, Morse, by G. W. Davis.

30. For Gaudaloupe, brig Denmark, Morton, by Russell & Gammell.

TO RENT,

A small House on Market Street. A Room about 40 feet square, near the Cape Fear Bank.

For Sale.

Two Houses—one near the Rail Road, and one near the Presbyterian Church.

P. W. FANNING.

Nov. 1, 1844. 7-tf

ON HAND,

FRESH Goshen Butter;
Canal and Fayetteville Flour;
Cotton Yarn and Seine Twine;
Good North Carolina Hams;
Dried Canvassed Beef; and sundry articles at fair prices. A. J. BATTLE, Agent.

November 1st, 1844.—[7-2t

Coal,

LOOSE and in Hhds., just received from Philadelphia, per schr. Ellen, for sale by G. W. DAVIS.

Nov. 1st, 1844.

Turks' Island Salt Afloat.

THE cargo of Br. brig Grand Turk, just arrived. For sale by G. W. DAVIS.

Nov. 1st, 1844.

Just Received,

FROM New York, per A. F. Thorn, Ann Smith and Regulus,

22 Barrels Whiskey;
3 hhds. Porto Rico Sugar,
25 barrels Apple Brandy; for sale by G. W. DAVIS.

Nov. 1st, 1844.

MARKET FOR SALE.

BEING desirous of moving to the West, I offer for sale my plantation on Topsail Sound, (called Oakley,) 12 miles and a half from Wilmington; containing four hundred acres, of which, about three hundred and twenty is cleared, the balance heavily timbered, and in point of fertility, are equal, if not superior to any lands on the Sound, and particularly adapted to Corn and Ground Peas. The improvements on this place, are nearly all new, the dwelling House having recently undergone a thorough repair. New Barn, Stables, Waggon House, and all necessary out buildings. The dwelling House is situated on a high bluff, overlooking the ocean, with a fine inlet in front, and as regards beauty, health, and convenience to the best Fish and Oysters, is not surpassed by any other residence on the coast. Further description would be unnecessary as it is presumed that those wishing to purchase would first view the premises. I am determined on selling, and a bargain may be had. M. C. NIXON.

Nov. 1, 1844. 7-tf

Daily Expected,

From Baltimore,

10 Barrels Apple Brandy,
25 bags Rio Coffee; for sale by G. W. DAVIS.

Nov. 1st, 1844.

Salmon.

A LOT of superior No. 1 Salmon, for sale by G. W. DAVIS.

Nov. 1st, 1844.

Wilmington HAT AND CAP STORE.

THE SUBSCRIBER having taken the store on Market street, formerly occupied by S. M. West, which he has fitted up expressly for the business, is now opening with a very handsome assortment of

HATS & CAPS.

My arrangements with one of the best manufactories at the North are such that I can furnish all kinds of *HATS* and *CAPS* at the lowest possible prices. My stock of Hats will at all times consist of Beaver, fine Nutria, Black Nutria, Muskrat, black and drab Russia, Brush, Black, and Pearl Cassimere, Coney, and a large assortment of black and drab Wool Hats, and a handsome assortment of mens' and boys'

SPORTING HATS,

of various styles, shape, and color. Also, a large assortment of mens', boys', and infants' **Caps,** of almost every style and quality. French dress star patterns, French dress pocket, Ole Bull plush Bands, soft finished Guards, boys' Guards, youths' Parisians, Silk Velvet, Velveteen, glazed Lawns, Sealette, Otter, Seal, Muskrat, Robinson, Infant Jockey, &c. &c. &c. Which I will sell at wholesale or retail very low for cash.

Country merchants will find it to their advantage to call and examine my stock before purchasing, as I can sell them as cheap as they can buy in New York.

N. B.—Particular attention paid to Ironing over Hats. CORNELIUS MYERS.

Oct. 25, 1844.—[6-tf

LIVERY STABLES.

SINCE my LIVERY STABLES were destroyed by fire in August last. I have erected on the same lot on Second st., and have now in use, another large, comfortable, and convenient lot of Stables, fully equal, if not superior to any in this State.

For the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed upon me by my friends and the public, I return my most grateful thanks, and hope by diligent and proper attention to my business, to insure a continuation of the same.

I have also a large dry and comfortable lot, with good Sheds, and comfortable Stalls, for the accommodation of drovers. All of which, are situated in the most public part of the town, and convenient for trade or business of any kind.

H. R. NIXON.

Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 25, 1844.—[6-tf.

NOTICE.

A **Carriage & Horses** will be kept in readiness at the *HANOVER HOUSE,* to convey Passengers to and from the Rail Road and Steamboat, and will also be let to parties of pleasure, families, &c. JOHN CHRISTIAN.

Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 25, 1844.—[6-tf

Old Nash Brandy.

10 BBLS. old Nash Brandy, a prime article, warranted 10 years old. For sale by G. W. DAVIS.

Oct. 25, 1844.—6-tf

FOR RENT.

THE upper part of the commodious house fronting on Market street, over the store now occupied by the subscriber, and on the west side of the family residence of Mr. Guy C. Hotchkiss. Said dwelling is now being completed and fitted up in a style not inferior to any in the town of Wilmington, and from its location, and many advantages, having fourteen superior finished rooms, a new two story brick Kitchen, and a spacious yard, opening n Toomer's Alley, with all other requisites and conveniences, is well calculated and adapted for a genteel **Boarding House.**

The above is to be completed by the first of November, when possession will be given. For further particulars enqnire of the subscriber.

V. R. PEIRSON.

WANTED, from 25 to 30 female hands to make up sundry articles of gentlemen's wearing apparel.

Also, Wanted to *purchase,* two likely BOYS, from 10 to 14 years of age. V. R. PEIRSON.

Oct. 18, 1844. 5tf

CORN and OATS, in quantities to suit purchasers, for sale by WM. COOKE.

12 Bbls. Shad, 10 bls. Mattamuskeet Apples, calculated to keep, and good for family use. For sale by WM. COOKE.

JUST RECEIVED, per schr. Galena, from N. York, 8 hhds P. R Sugar, 40 bags Laguira Coffee, 20 Boxes Family Soap. For sale by WM COOKE.

BOOK BINDERY.

HAVING removed my work shop over the Store of Mr. Wm. Thompson, on Market St., I shall, as heretofore, carry on the business in all its various branches. Morocco, Russian, Calf, and Sheep skin bindings.

Old Books re-bound. All orders from the country executed and forwarded with the least possible delay. J. J. TYACK.

Oct. 17th, 1844.—[5-tf

15 HHDS. Western Bacon Sides, (prime article,) for sale by JOHN HALL.

Oct. 18, 1844.—5-tf

MUSIC.

MRS. COOKE adops this method of informing her former Pupils and the public generally that she is now ready to give instructions in Music, as heretofore, at her residence near the corner of Nun and Fourth streets; and in cases where the distance is an objection, she will wait on her Pupils at their own dwellings.

Wilmington, Oct. 11, 1844. 4-tf

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the next General Assembly of North Carolina, for an Act of Incorporation for the Clarendon Horse Guards.

Oct. 18, 1844. 5tf

DISSOLUTION.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP of Battle & Bishop is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

A. J. BATTLE,
H. M. BISHOP.

Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 14, 1844.

To the Public.

THE business of the firm of Battle & Bishop will be closed by the undersigned, who will continue in the Commission business, at the same stand, one door north of Hall & Armstrong's.—He will be receiving through the season on agency, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, &c., which he will sell on the fairest terms. He would respectfully invite his friends and the public generally to call and examine for themselves.

October 14, 1844. (5-3t) A. J. BATTLE.

Notice.

THE subscriber has returned from the North with a large and carefully selected stock of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye Stugs, Glassware, Shop Furniture, Surgical Instruments, Perfumery, &c. &c.,

to which the attention of Physicians, country merchants, and the public generally, is respectfully invited. His stock of Drugs and Medicines comprises every article usually called for in that line—Warranted of genuine quality, for the supply of Physicians. A beautiful assortment of Pocket, Tooth, Cupping, and Amputating Instruments, Scarificators, Catheter's spring and thumb Lancets, Patent Enema Machines, Trusses of every description, medicine spoons, nipple shells, breast glasses, sucking bottles, horse spring Lancets and Fleams, &c.

The shop furniture consists in part of tinctures, salt-mouth and specie cap'd Bottles, from 1 gallon to ½ oz., graduated glasses, pill tiles, spatulas, funnels, iron and composition mortars, scales and weights, ointment and extract pots, and prescription vials.

Among his perfumery will be found a choice assortment of fancy, plain and shaving soaps, and in great variety, tooth, hair and clothes brushes, a choice collection of toilet powders and puffs, Persian scented bags, smelling bottles, hair oils, dressing, fine ivory, and tortoise shell pocket combs, rose water, German and other colognes, &c., Castile, common, brown and yellow soaps, starch, spices, lamp glasses and wicks, winter bleached sperm oil, linseed, olive, sweet and train oils, ink, and writing paper, and a variety of other things usually kept in establishments of the kind.

Particular care has been taken in selecting the

Patent Medicines,

which in every instance have been purchased of either the patentees or their accredited agents.

A choice collection of *Segars, Snuff, Tobacco,* &c.

As the greater part of the above has been purchased for cash, he is determined no other house in the State shall UNDERSELL HIM. Therefore, Physicians will do well to give him a trial before purchasing elsewhere.

He has now facilities for putting up and packing in a style equal to that done at the North.

He would take this opportunity of returning thanks to the Physicians and the public generally for their liberal patronage since his commencement in business, and begs to assure them that nothing shall be wanting on his part to merit a continuance of their favors.

All orders from the country promptly attended to. WH. SHAW.

October 18, 1844. 5tf

FRESH BEEF, PORK AND LAMB.

STALLS Nos. 2 & 4.

THE subscriber not wishing to enter into a long detail, would merely state to the citizens of Wilmington, that he is now prepared to supply their tables with the best of

BEEF, PORK AND LAMB,

at the lowest prices. His arrangements are such as will warrant him in saying the *best,* for he will have that or none. Hotels or families can have the beef sent to their houses if they wish.

☞ Drovers can have a ready sale for their cattle, by applying to me.

JOSEPH M. TILLY.

Oct. 18, 1844. 5-tf

TO JOURNEYMEN TAILORS.

WANTED IMMEEIATELY, three first rate Journeymen Tailors, to whom constant employ will be given, and the best wages. Call on, or address a line to V. R. PEIRSON,

Oct. 18, 1844. Wilmington, N. C.

The Charleston Mercury will please insert 3 times, and forward account to this office. 5tf

SPLENDID FALL and WINTER GOODS.

THE subscriber wishes to announce to his patrons and the public in general, that he has now returned from the North, where he has been for some time selecting an elegant and extensive assortment of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND VESTINGS,

of the latest and most beautiful patterns suitable for the season, which he is prepared to make up in the neatest and most fashionable style to please the taste of the day.

Together with a large and complete assortment of

READY MADE CLOTHING,

which he will sell lower than those *pretended* cheap stores in the town, if the public will favor him with a call before purchasing elsewhere.

This clothing has been got up under my own superintendence while at the North; and I made arrangements to have a new supply by the arrivals of the packets from Philadelphia.

I have engaged some of the *BEST WORKMEN* I could find in New York and Philadelphia. I am determined not to be outdone here or elsewhere in my line of business.

CHARLES BARR,
Merchant Tailor,

At Mr. Peirson's former stand on Market street.

Oct. 11th, 1844.—[4tf

THE undersigned wishes to employ forthwith one or two first rate workmen in his line.—None but such as are first rate workmen need apply. CHAS. BARR, Merchant Tailor,

Wilmington, N. C.

The Charleston "Mercury," and "Courier" will please copy the above three times, and foward their bills to this office. C. B.

Oct. 11, 1844. 4tf

ODD FELLOWS' SCHOOL.

THIS Institution will be re-opened on the 15th of October, under the charge of Mr. Robert McLaughlin, assisted by competent Female Teachers in the Young Ladies Department. The scholastic year will be divided into two sessions of 22 weeks each. The price of Tuition will be six dollars ($6) per session, for the following branches, viz:

Orthography, Reading, English Grammar, Penmanship, Natural Sciences, History, Geography, Composition, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry Vocal Music, French and German languages.

An extra charge of 75 cents per session will be made for Music, and Five dollars per quarter for French and German.

Books and Stationery will be furnished by the Trustees without charge. The system will be the same as heretofore taught in the school.

☞ Tickets to be had at the Store of B. L. Hoskins.

OWEN FENNELL,
B. L. HOSKINS,
JOHN McRAE,
J. BALLARD,
J. D. GARDNER,
T. H. HOWEY,
ALEX'R McRAE,
} Trustees.

October 4, 1844. 3 tf

Wilmington Market.

WHOLESALE PRICES.—Nov. 1, 1844.

BACON—Hams,	9	a	10
Middlings,	7	a	8
Shoulders,	6	a	7
BEESWAX,	25	a	27
BUTTER,	15	a	18
BEEF, bbl.	6 00	a	8 00
CORN,		a	45
" Meal,	65	a	70
COFFEE,	7½	a	8½
COTTON,	5	a	6
CANDLES,	12	a	35
FEATHERS,	33	a	36
FLAXSEED, tierce, 7 bush.		none.	
FLOUR,	5 50	a	6 00
HAY, Northern, per 100 lbs.	60	a	70
IRON,	4 75	a	5 50
LARD,	8	a	9
LIME, Thomastown,	90	a	1 00
LUMBER—Steam mill,			
W. boards. plank & scant.			12 00
Quarter flooring,			14 00
Bill lumber extra prices.			
River, Flooring boards,	11	a	12 00
wide, do.	5 50	a	6 00
Scantling,	4 50	a	5 00
Timber,	4 00	a	7 50
MOLASSES,	27	a	30
MACKEREL, No 1,		none.	
2,		none.	
3;	00	a	7
NAILS,	5	a	5½
NAVAL STORES, soft, Turpt.	2 15	a	2 17
hard, ½ price,			
Tar,		a	1 25
Pitch,		a	1 00
Rosin No. 1,	1 50	a	1 60
" 2,	90	a	1 00
" 3;	45	a	50
Sp. Turpt.	33	a	35
OIL, Sperm,		a	85
PEASE, Ground,		a	1 00
Black eye,	60	a	65
Cow,	40	a	50
PORK,	9 00	a	11 00
fresh	5	a	5½
RICE,	2 50	a	3 25
rough,			
SALT, Turks Island, bushe	30	a	33
Liverpool, sack,		a	1 50
SOAP,	5	a	8
SHINGLES, country,	2 50	a	2 75
contract,	3 50	a	4 00
SPIRITS, Northern Rum,	32	a	35
Gin,	30	a	38
Whiskey,	30	a	34
STEEL,	12½	a	25
STAVES, W. O. Hhd. rough,	12 00	a	15 00
dressed,			20 00
R. O. Hhd. rough,	7 50	a	800
dressed,	10 00	a	12 00
SUGAR, West India,	6½	a	8½
New Orleans,	7	a	8
loaf	10	a	15
TALLOW,	7	a	8
TOBACCO, leaf,	4	a	
VARNISH,	20	a	22
WINES, Madeira,	70	a	3 00
Port,			2 25
Malaga,	40	a	50

WILMINGTON MARKET.—November 1st.

Turpentine.—Sales to the extent of 10 to 1200 barrels, have been made from the 28th to 31st inst., at $2 15, to $2 17. Closing firm, at $2 17.

No change in other articles, and it may be remarked, that all the leading articles of country produce are in active demand, at fair prices.

BANK RATES OF EXCHANGE, WILMINGTON.

Bank checks on Philadelphia,	½	pr. ct. prem
" " New York,	½	" "
" " Boston,	½	" "

RATES OF FREIGHT HENCE TO NEW YORK.

Naval Stores, 35 cts. per barrel,
Rice, 12½ cts. per hundred
Cotton, $1 per bale.
Cotton goods and yarns, 50 cts. pr. bale.
Tobacco, $2 50 per hogshead.
Lumber, $6 00 a $8 00 per m.

CHARLESTON MARKET.

Bacon,	5	a	10
Cotton,	4	a	6½
Tar, Wilmington,	1 00	a	1 20
Rice, rough per bush.	0 75	a	0 81

NEW YORK MARKET.

Turpentine, Wilmington, soft	0 00	a	$2 75
" North county "	0 00	a	2 37½
Tar,	1 75	a	1 87½
Rice,	3 12½	a	6 00
Cotton	5	a	8

Rates of Exchange in New York.

Boston par			Savannah	⅜	a ½
Philadelphia	¼	dis.	Mobile	5	a 5½
Baltimore	⅜	dis.	New Orleans	pm. ½	a ¾
Washington	½	dis.	St. Louis	1½	a 2
Richmond,	1¼	a 1½	Louisville	¾	a 1
Raleigh	1½	a 2	Cincinnati		a 1½
Wilmington	1½	a 1½	Nashville	3	a 3½
Charleston	½	a	Apalachicola	1½	a 2
Augusta	¾	a ⅞	Treas. Notes	par	a pr.
Macon	2	a —	Bills on London	5½	a 5½
Columbus	2	a	do. on France	5f. 45	

Arrivals and Departures of the MAILS.

Northern Mail is due daily at 12 m., and is closed daily at 10 p. m.

Southern mail is due daily at 8 a. m., and is closed daily at 12 m.

Smithville due daily at 8 a. m., and is closed daily at 12 m.

Fayetteville mail via. Clinton and Warsaw, is due Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 12 m; and is closed same days at 10 p. m.

Fayetteville mail via. Prospect Hall, Elizabethtown, Westbrook's and Robinson's, due Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays at 9 a. m., and depart the same days at 10 a. m.

Taylor's Bridge, Harrel's store, Black River Chapel, Mores Creek, and Long Creek, due every Thursday at 6 p. m. and departs every Friday at 6 a. m.

Onslow Court House, Sneed's Ferry, Stump Sound, and Topsail Sound, due every Monday at 4 p. m. and departs Friday at 6 a. m.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

ELOPED from the subscriber, on the 1st instant, a negro man, named BILL, 26 years of age, about 5 feet 4 or 6 inches high, dark complexion, has an impediment in his speech, and a downward look when spoken to.

The said negro had on, when he left, a homespun suit, (a round-about and pants,) and cap, but other clothes with him.

It is thought he will attempt to pass as a freeman, under an assumed name, as *William Hafts,* or *Simmons.* He is known to visit his old haunts in the neighborhood of his wife, who is owned by Mr. Jos. Dunn, Duplin Co., and he no doubt ranges at times in the southern part of Wayne county, where he is, or has been, at work.

The above reward will be given for the apprehension and delivery of said negro to me, at Mr. G. W. Bannerman's residence, Bladen county, or lodged in jail so I may get him again.

COLIN SHAW.

Gravilly Hill, Bladen Co., N. C. } 4-tf
Oct. 4th, 1844. }

P. S. "Standard," (Raleigh,) copy till forbid and foward bill to this office for collection.

A QUANTITY of first rate Ash Oars, for sale by Wm. COOKE.

September 19th, 1844.

BLANK CHECKS—A neat article, for sale at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

FOR PRESIDENT
JAMES K. POLK,
OF TENNESSEE.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT
GEORGE M. DALLAS
OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Democratic Electors.

1st District,	THOMAS BRAGG, Jr.
2nd. do.	HENRY I. TOOLE,
3rd. do.	AB. W. VENABLE,
4th. do.	GEORGE WHITFIELD,
5th. do.	WILLIAM S. ASHE,
6th. do.	DAVID REID,
7th. do.	JOSEPH ALLISON,
8th. do.	DANIEL W. COURTS,
9th. do.	WILL. J. ALEXANDER,
10th. do.	GEORGE BOWER,
11th. do.	ALEX'R F. GASTON.

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☞Let every voter have a Ticket.—Be sure to examine it. See that it has the above names upon it, and no other.

THE
GREAT FAMILY NEWSPAPER.
NEW YEAR.
Now is the very nick of time to subscribe for the New Year 1845.
THE PHILADELPHIA
SATURDAY COURIER,
With the Largest Subscription List in the World!

☞TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS.—☜
For the purpose of facilitating the formation of Clubs, of new, or old subscribers *not in arrears*, we offer the following

EXTRAORDINARY INDUCEMENTS.

Three copies of the Saturday Courier, 1 year, or one copy for three years,	$5
Seven copies of the Saturday Courier, 1 year,	10
Twelve " " "	15
Seventeen " " "	20
Two " " " and 1 copy of either of the $3 Magazines,	5
Five copies of the Saturday Courier, and 2 copies of either of the $3 Magazines,	10
Five copies of the Saturday Courier, and one copy of Frost's new Pictorial History of America, a $5 book,	10

☞In fact, whatever offer is made, by any other *Family Journal*, at all approaching in worth, beauty, or pretensions, to the Saturday Courier, will be furnished by us.

The Courier has become so well and favorably known through a triumphantly popular course of fourteen years, that it would be superfluous to say much on that subject here. We may remark, however, that to the industry, talent, and enterprise, which have for years kept this paper a bright exemplar for all its imitators, will continually be added the productions of every available writer, and continued judicious and liberal expenditures will continualy be made, as well in the Literary as the Typographical departments. Our means will always enable us to be in advance of all others, and we shall be so.

HISTORIES OF MODERN REPUBLICS.—A new and important announcement for the coming year, in addition to our already numerous popular features, will be a series of Condensed Histories of Modern Republics, by a fresh and vigorous writer, who will impart a world of important instruction to the rising generation, in this new and entertaining Romance of History.

POPULAR TOPOGRAPHY.—To gratify the growing appetite for a better knowledge of the important features of our great and glorious country, our past exertions shall be redoubled in future to present vivid pictures of American cities, towns, mountains, lakes, rivers, caves, scenery, etc. etc.

OUR ORIGINAL DOMESTIC TALES, ESSAYS, POEMS, &c., will continue regularly to be furnished by the best minds and pens in the country.—These chaste productions are acknowledged to be the best for useful instruction at the family fireside, that appear in any periodical.

OUR ENGRAVINGS comprise subjects in all branches of Art and Nature, suitable for the family circle, and appear in rapid succession.

OUR TRAVELLER is constantly traversing the world, in search of the wonderful and instructive.

OUR AGRICULTURIST occupies weekly an important space with all matters of interest for the noble tillers of the soil.

OUR EUROPEAN CORRESPONDENTS, in Liverpool, London, Ireland, the East, &c., keep us regularly advised of all subjects of special interest.

OUR MARKETS AND PRICES CURRENT, embrace all the earliest advices in reference to the prices of all kinds of grain, produce, &c., the state of Stocks, Banks, Money, and Lands: and our extensive arrangements will hereafter render our Prices Current of inestimable value to the Traveller, Farmer, and all Business Classes whatever.

Philadelphia, October 5, 1844.

Dwelling for Rent.

THE commodious brick tenement on the corner of Front and Market-sts., which has been recently painted and repaired. It is well calculated for a boarding house, having a large yard and all necessary out houses. Apply to
W. C. LORD, or
M. LONDON.
Oct. 4th, 1844. 3-tf

REMOVAL.

THE subscribers have removed to the NEW FIRE PROOF STORE in Nutt's building, one door North of Hall & Armstrong's, where they will be pleased to wait upon their friends.
BATTLE & BISHOP.
October 4, 1844. 3-tf

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

DAVID FULTON, Editor.—Our Country, Liberty, and God.—ALFRED L. PRICE, Printer.

TERMS.—$2 50 if paid in advance; $3 00 at the end of three months; $3 50 at the expiration of the year.—No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the option of the publishers.

Having been induced, at the solicitation of some of the members of the Democratic party, to take charge of the Republican Press in this place, we will hereafter, on every Friday morning, issue a Democratic paper, under the above title, at the office of the late "*Wilmington Messenger*," in the Town of Wilmington.

As we have given a brief outline of the principles the "*Journal*" will advocate in our first number, we think it unnecessary again to reiterate the political doctrines it will be our constant and earnest endeavor to inculcate. On the present occasion, therefore, we will merely state, that the "*Journal*" will be the uncompromising opponent of each and every "link" in the whole of the "great chain" of Whig measures—a United States Bank—a Protective Tariff—the Bankrupt Act—Internal Improvements by the General Government, &c., &c.—While on the other hand it will, so far as our humble abilities will enable us, be the firm friend and supporter of the Constitution as it was left us by our fathers; and of a strict construction of that Constitution, thereby ensuring the rights of the several States which compose the Confederacy. But we set out with the idea of not going into details. It would be a needless tax upon the reader's time. Suffice it to say, that the "*Journal*" will be a DEMOCRATIC PAPER, and will always advocate Democratic men and Democratic measures.

Although the "*Journal*" will be a political paper, yet, in order that it may also be agreeable to the general reader, its columns will always be open to such items of intelligence as will be interesting to the Farmer, the Merchant, the Mechanic, &c. Agriculture, Trade, the state of the Markets, &c., together with a slight glance at polite literature occasionally, will receive our attention.

We hope we will not be considered too "personal in our remarks" when we offer a few suggestions to our friends touching the necessity there exists for keeping on foot a Democratic Press in the Town of Wilmington.

In the first place, Wilmington is a place of the greatest commercial importance of any in the State: it is situated in a Democratic District: there is a great deal of intercourse carried on by the citizens of the lower portion of the State with this place, and consequently a Press here would be calculated to do as much good, in diffusing information, as perhaps at any other point in the State. Again, there are, we believe, three Federal to every one Democratic paper in the State, and this we feel confident, is the reason why North Carolina placed a Whig in her Gubernatorial Chair at our recent election: for we feel assured that it only requires a fair comparison to be instituted between the policy of the Federal and Democratic parties to ensure for the latter the most triumphant success. Well now, it is impossible for a Press to be kept up unless our friends will patronize it by subscribing themselves and inducing others to "go and do likewise." For, gentle reader, we suppose you are aware, and if you are not, we will tell you, that Printers and Editors are so far like other mortals that it requires something more than air to feed and kind wishes to clothe them. Therefore, we hope that every Democrat into whose hands this Prospectus may fall, will do all he can to insure the success of the "*Journal*" and the cause of Democracy.

DAVID FULTON.

WILMINGTON, N. C., September 21st, 1844.

Subscriber's names.	Residence.	No. copies.

NOTE.—It being out of our power to send a copy of our Prospectus to every person who might doubtless be disposed to exert himself to procure subscribers to the "JOURNAL," we have printed the Prospectus in our paper as it appears above, with the hope that our friends will cut it out and attach the same to a sheet of paper, and procure as many subscribers as they can conveniently, and send their names to us at as early a day as possible.

Daniel Cromlay,
BOOT MAKER,
Front Street, opposite the Chronicle office,
WILMINGTON, N. C.,

INFORMS his friends and the public in general, that he has made arrangements to manufacture work entirely adopted to the present times, for CASH.

Gentlemen can be accommodated with BOOTS made after the latest FRENCH STYLES.

In the manufacture of his work, he will allow none to compete with him in any particular. The work made shall give entire satisfaction.

D. C. will take pleasure in shewing the different kinds of work to all who will favor him with a call. [Oct. 4th, 1844. 3-1y

Chronicle will please copy.

Fresh Beef.

The subscriber having taken stall No. 6, is prepared to furnish Families and Boarding Houses with the

BEST OF BEEF AND PORK,

on the most reasonable terms, and will deliver it at the house, if required, at all hours. Be sure to call at Stall No. 6.

To those that have *Beef Cattle* to sell on foot, I will give the highest prices the market will afford. JOHN T. HEWIT.
Sep. 21, 1844. 1-tf

Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, &c.

THE subscriber has received his SUMMER stock of

Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, &c.

consisting in part of the following:

Superior White Lead,	Spanish Whiting,
" black do.	Chinese Vermilion,
Chrome Green,	Rose Pink,
" Yellow,	Copal Varnish,
Prussian Blue,	Red and White Chalk,
Turkey Umber,	Gum Copal,
Litharge,	Glue,
Lamp Black,	10 bbls. Linseed Oil,

Indigo, Logwood, Madder, Anetto, Paint & White Wash Brushes, &c. &c.

Which will be sold at the lowest possible prices by Wm. SHAW.
May 24, 1844 20-tf

Patent Medicines.

WILLIAM SHAW holds the Agencies and has for sale the following celebrated medicines, every article warranted genuine.

Swayne's syrup wild cherry	Murray's fluid Magnesia,
Indian's Panacea,	Jayne's Expectorant,
Swaim's do.	do. Hair Tonic,
Leidy's Blood Pills,	do. Carminative Balsam
do. Sarsaparilla,	do. Tonic Vermifuge,
Rowand's do.	do. Sanative Pills.
Marshall's do.	Hay's Liniment,
Rowland's Improved Tonic Mixture,	Gray's Ointment,
	Harrison's do.
Moffatt's Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters,	Beckwith's, Brandreth's, & Peters' Pills,
Betcher's Pulmonary Preservative,	Haarlem Oil,
Henry's calcined Magnesia,	Cheesman's Balsam,
	&c. &c. &c.

With a complete assrotment in the
DRUG AND MEDICINE LINE,
which will be sold at a small advance on Northern prices. Physicians prescriptions accurately compounded.
Dec. 29, 1843 51-tf

The Plebeian Tracts.

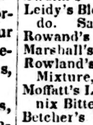
NOTICE TO DEMOCRATIC ASSOCIATIONS, CLUBS, AND COMMITTEES.—In consequence of the increased demand for these popular Tracts, we have reduced the price from $2 50 to $2 per 100, and $20 per 1000. They are ably written, and completely explode the sophisms of the modern "*Junius*." They should be largely ordered by our Democratic friends throughout the country. No Democrat should be without them. All orders sent to the *Plebeian Office*. Remittances in bills of specie-paying bank, accompanying the orders, will be received.

No. 1—The Injustice of the Tariff on Revenue Principles.

No. 2—The Injustice of the Tariff on Protective Principles.

LEVI D. SLAMM, Publisher.
March, 15, 1844.

BOOTS and SHOES
CHEAP FOR CASH
WHOLESALE and RETAIL.
AT PUNDERFORD'S,



ONE DOOR east of Dawson's old corner. Those in want of BOOTS and SHOES, will do well to call and try the CASH system before purchasing elsewhere.
ALSO.—Manufacturing and Repairing.
Dec. 21, 1844. 1-tf

DENTISTRY.
W. WARE,
DOCTOR OF DENTAL SURGERY,
and Member of the American Society of Dental Surgeons,

PERFORMS all operations upon the Teeth. Teeth inserted from one to a full set, and upon the principle of Atmospheric Pressure in all cases where it is applicable.

Office, 3 doors below the south-west corner of Front and Market streets, up stairs.

☞REFERENCE, the Citizens generally.
March 1, 1844 8-tf

Notice.
CANDY AND CONFECTIONARY
MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing the citizens of Wilmington and the State of North Carolina, that it is four months since he has established himself in Wilmington in the above line of business—of which, I offer to furnish to any purchaser by the wholesale at ten per cent. lower than the New York market, and which I warrant to be fresh and as good as can be manufactured in any part of the U. States.

ALSO

Pastry, Cakes and Pyramids

For Weddings or Parties, prepared at the shortest notice.

LEMON SYRUP by the single bottle or dozen, made from fresh fruit and superior to any ever offered in this market. Lemons, Oranges and all kinds of FOREIGN FRUIT always on hand, *Wholesale and Retail*. All orders promptly attended to and carefully packed.

M. LUCIANI.

Notice.

THE subscriber has lately been appointed Inspector of Naval Stores, and respectfully solicits a share of patronage from his Country friends and the public generally.
C. B. MORRIS.
March 15, 1844. 10-tf

Agency.

THE Inspectors in this place having ceased to act as agents in the sale of Turpentine and Tar, the employment of agents for that purpose, will, therefore, in many cases, become necessary.

The subscriber tenders his services to all makers of those articles, charging the very moderate commission of 1 per cent. To those who may favor him with their confidence and patronage, he pledges his devoted attention to their interest in making sales, and promptness in making returns.

☞He will also attend to the sale of Lumber and Timber. JAMES A. KING
March 15, 1844 10-tf

COUNTRY AGENTS.

THE undersigned take pleasure in returning thanks for the liberal patronage which they have had from the public generally, and being desirous to continue the business of all who may think proper to intrust produce to their care; we would also inform our friends and the public, that all Turpentine and Tar sent to us will be sold for one per cent. G. P. & R. H. GRANT.
March 22, 1844. 11-tf

Notice to Turpentine Makers.

THE subscriber is now prepared to sell Naval Stores of all kinds to the best advantage; his charge will be moderate and every needful attention given. When the price is depressed and owners wish to hold for an improvement, he will furnish a WHARF, and make suitable ADVANCES either in CASH or GOODS, to enable them to do so. Those wishing to SHIP will have every necessary facility. The subscriber flatters himself, that his EXPERIENCE coupled with INDUSTRY will secure him a liberal share of business.
JAMES I. BRYAN.
March 22, 1844 11-tf

TO TURPENTINE MAKERS.

HAVING understood that the Inspectors of Turpentine will discontinue to act as agents in selling the article the same being contrary to law. Under these circumstances I am induced to offer my services as agent to all makers of Turpentine who may favor me with their custom. I will attend to the selling of the same for 1 per. cent. Commissions. JOHN HALL.
March 15, 1844. 10-tf

CORN.

Corn always on hand, for sale in quantities to suit purchasers, by WM. COOKE.
Sept. 20th, 1844. 1-tf.

Flour.

50 BBL fine, superior and cross Flour, from the Fayetteville Mills, received per steamer W. B. Meares. For sale by G. W. DAVIS.
Oct. 10, 1844.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA
NEW-HANOVER COUNTY COURT,
September Term, 1844.

Guy C. Hotchkiss, Adm'r of Samuel Hawley, dec'd. vs. Aaron P. Kline. — Original Attachment levied upon sundry goods, wares and merchandize, the stocks in trade of said Kline.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of this Court that the defendant, Aaron P. Kline, is not an inhabitant of this State, or so absconds or conceals himself that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served upon him; it is ordered that publication be made in the Wilmington Journal, for six weeks, notifying the said defendant to appear at the next term of this Court, to be holden at the Court-house, in the town of Wilmington, on the second Monday in December next, replevy and plead to issue, or the property levied upon will be condemned and sold to satisfy plaintiff's demand.
Teste, L. H. MARSTELLER, Cl'k.
September 19th, 1844. 1-6

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
NEW-HANOVER COUNTY COURT,
September Term, 1844.

Shelton & Mallory, vs. Aaron P. Kline — Original Attachment levied upon sundry goods, wares and merchandize, the stocks in trade of said Kline.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of this Court that the defendant, Aaron P. Kline, is not an inhabitant of this State, or so absconds or conceals himself that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served upon him; it is ordered that publication be made in the Wilmington Journal, for six weeks, notifying the said defendant to appear at the next term of this Court, to be holden at the Court-house in the town of Wilmington, on the second Monday in December next, replevy and plead to issue, or the property levied upon will be condemned and sold to satisfy plaintiff's demand.
Teste, L. H. MARSTELLER, *Cl'k.*
September 19th, 1844. 1-6

State of North Carolina.
NEW-HANOVER COUNTY COURT,
September Term, 1844.

Britton Hood, vs. Aaron P. Kline. — Original Attachment levied upon sundry goods, wares and merchandize, the stocks in trade of said Kline.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of this Court that the defendant, Aaron P. Kline, is not an inhabitant of this State, or so absconds or conceals himself that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served upon him; it is ordered that publication be made in the Wilmington Journal, for six weeks, notifying the said defendant to appear at the next term of this Court, to be holden at the Court-house in the town of Wilmington, on the second Monday in December next, replevy and plead to issue, or the property levied upon will be condemned and sold to satisfy plaintiff's demand.
Teste, L. H. MARSTELLER, *Clerk.*
September 19th, 1844. 1-6

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.
NEW-HANOVER COUNTY COURT,
September Term, 1844.

Charles D. Ellis, vs. Aaron P. Kline. — Original Attachment levied upon sundry goods, wares and merchandize, the stocks in trade of said Kline.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of this Court that the defendant, Aaron P. Kline, is not an inhabitant of this State, or so absconds or conceals himself that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served upon him; it is ordered that publication be made in the Wilmington Journal, for six weeks, notifying the said defendant to appear at the next term of this Court, to be holden at the Court-house in the town of Wilmington, on the second Monday in December next, replevy and plead to issue, or the property levied upon will be condemned and sold to satisfy plaintiff's demand.
Teste, L. H. MARSTELLER, *Clerk.*
September 19th, 1844. 1-6

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.
NEW-HANOVER COUNTY COURT,
September Term, 1844.

Dennis A. McCredy & Co., vs. Aaron P. Kline. — Original Attachment levied upon sundry goods, wares and merchandize, the stocks in trade of said Kline.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of this Court that the defendant, Aaron P. Kline, is not an inhabitant of this State, or so absconds or conceals himself that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served upon him; it is ordered that publication be made in the Wilmington Journal, for six weeks, notifying the said defendant to appear at the next term of this Court, to be holden at the Court-house in the town of Wilmington, on the 2d Monday in December next, replevy and plead to issue, or the property levied upon will be condemned and sold to satisfy plaintiff's demand.
Teste, L. H. MARSTELLER, *Clerk.*
September 19th, 1844. 1-6

JOB PRINTING
NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE

SADDLES.
HARNESS, TRUNKS, &C.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT of GOODS, in the above line, of my own manufacture, constantly on hand, and for sale at prices to suit the times. Saddles and Harness made to order, and Carriages retrimmed at short notice. Also, Charlottes, Buggies, and Trotting Waggons, together with a general assortment of Northern *Sole Leather and Shoemakers Findings.*

Purchasers are respectfully invited to call at the old stand, Market street, one door east of T. W. Brown's jewelry store.
GUY C. HOTCHKISS.
Wilmington, N. C., Sept. 27, 1844. 1-1y

The Hanover House,

IS now open for the reception of company. The undersigned would be happy to accommodate all who may call upon him.
JOHN CHRISTIAN.
Feb. 9, 1844. 5-6m.

Family Flour.

30 BBLS and 30 half bbls, superfine Canal Flour,
3 HHDS. Molasses, received this day, per schr. Samuel Ingham, from New York, and for sale by WM. COOKE
September 18th, 1844.

PROSPECTUS OF THE
"DISTRICT DEMOCRAT,"
(OXFORD, NORTH CAROLINA.)

THE Undersigned propose to publish in the Town of Oxford, Granville County, North Carolina, a paper to be entitled the "DISTRICT DEMOCRAT," devoted to Politics, Agriculture, and General Intelligence, provided a sufficient number of subscribers can be obtained to justify them in the undertaking. They deem it unnecessary to enter into a minute detail of their political tenets, but think it will suffice to say, that they are opposed to the political measures of the miscalled *Whig* Party; believing them to be submissive of our Constitution, dangerous to our civil liberty, injurious to the welfare of our country, and our peace and prosperity as a nation. With such belief, we will oppose by every fair and honorable means, the election of Henry Clay of Kentucky, to the Presidential Chair, as he is the head and leader of that party, and has pledged himself to procure the Federal policy, and carry out to their full extent, the ruinous measures, and dangerous political experiments of the same. Moreover, having openly pledged himself to tamper with the Constitution, under which we have lived so long and so prosperously, and to destroy or mutuilate that power (the Veto,) which is now and was created for its safeguard, we cannot keep from viewing, as must every other true Democrat, his elevation to that seat, which he is now, and has been seeking for so many years, by every means in his power, as an era in the political history of our government, that must be regarded by every true patriot with fair and apprehension, for the consequences that must ensue. Such being our opinions with regard to Mr. Clay's political character, we shall hoist at the head of our columns for President and Vice President of the United States, the nominees of the Democratic National Convention, James K. Polk of Tennessee, and George M. Dallas of Pennsylvania; and shall use every fair and honorable means to ensure their election. To do this, we earnestly solicit at the hands of the Democrats of the 7th Congressional District, a reasonable and competent support; being more numerous they are better able to support a press than the opposite party; and yet in the District where the Democracy have a majority, the Whigs support 3 newspapers, and they have not a single one with the exception of one small sheet.

Taking these things into consideration, we humbly submit, whether justice to themselves, the cause and principles they profess, and a regard for the credit of the District to which they belong, does not demand at their hands some local vehicle of information on political subjects.
COLLINS & STROTHER.
September, 8, 1844.

Feathers.

3000 LBS. live Geese Feathers, in bags from 10 to 100 lbs., just received per steamer Wm. B. Meares. For sale by
Oct. 10, 1844. GEO. W. DAVIS.

WAX.

2000 LBS. Yellow Bees Wax, a prime article, just received, per steamer Wm. B. Meares. For sale by
Oct. 10, 1844. GEO. W. DAVIS.

KELLY and McCALEB

ARE NOW OPENING their Fall and Winter Stock of Goods, which they offer to the public on fair terms. They request their friends and those who wish to encourage them to call and examine their stock before purchasing elsewhere, as they are anxious to sell. Their stock consists of
Dry Goods, Hats, Boots & Shoes,
Hard Ware, Cutlery & Nails,
Hollow-Ware and Stone-Ware;
CHINA, GLASS, and EARTHEN WARE.
With a general assortment of
GROCERIES, &c. &c
Sept. 20th, 1844. 1-3t

PERFUMED MATCHES.
Prepared without Sulphur, Wholesale or Retail.
PATENT SEALING WAX.
That Burns without a Light, (various colors.)
SUPERIOR LAMP and PAINT OILS.
Just received and will be sold cheap by
Wm. SHAW.

A comfortable DWELLING HOUSE to rent. Suitable for a small family.
Apply to W. N. PEDEN.
Sept. 20th, 1844. 1-tf.

WINDOW SASHES—BLINDS and DOORS.

THE subscriber is agent for one of the best manufactories at the North, and will receive orders for the above named articles, which will be boxed up and delivered on board of vessels in New York, at the LOWEST PRICES, and at short notice. Persons about to contract for buildings, will find it to their interest to call and examine prices before sending their orders abroad.
GUY C. HOTCHKISS.
Sept. 27, 1844. 1-1y

LETTER SHEET & FOOLSCAP BILLS OF LADING, for sale at this office.